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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

While the State Fair of Illinois was being held at Centralia, about fifteen years ago (by the way, one of the most successful fairs, except financially, ever held in that State,) there was placed, at that time, in juxtaposition with some of Deere & Co.'s and other fine clipper and breaking plows, one old wooden mold-board, iron-shod, breaking-plow—such as had been in use in that section of the State not many years before. Everybody marked the contrast with astonishment—and a revolution was the result.

It is not over twenty-five years since the general introduction of the double-shovel-plow, for the cultivation of corn. The old custom was to compel one horse to drag a two-horse diamond-plow through the corn (which hardly ever scoured in nice mellow soil) and thus cultivate (?) this staple. Since that time there has been a wonderful improvement in all kinds of walking and riding cultivators, horse-hoes, &c.

Thirty years ago, many old foggy farmers cut their few acres of wheat, rye or oats, with a hand-sickle, very similar to that used in the fields of Boaz. The cradle was a marvelous improvement upon this old hand process. Now look at the Manny, Kirby, Buckeye, World, or any of the hundred other good reapers and mowers or headers and harvesters, which enable a man to cut and shock or stack from ten to twenty acres of grain per day—and so it is with threshers and all other farm machinery, which it is not necessary, for our present purpose here, to enumerate.

"But," says one, "it costs as much now per bushel to harvest an acre of wheat as when we used to cradle—or to thresh it with the machine as when we used the flail!" Every observer cannot fail to have noticed how largely horse power has been substituted for man power, and inasmuch as man is the superior animal of the two, and consequently worth more; and inasmuch as his labor is more valuable than that of the horse—so much is farming made easier for man, and the drudgery put upon the inferior animal. One other consideration we wish to urge at this time, viz: The ease with which, by horse power, larger fields can be cultivated, and the better chance there is under unfavorable conditions to secure the crop. Supposing a man

has forty acres of wheat all sown within two or three days, and of course all ripe about the same time; and he shall go in with two cradlers, two rakers and binders, and one man to set up (five hands in all); these will cut, rake, bind and set up, four or five acres per day (we are now speaking of ordinary hands)—under these circumstances it will take from eight to ten working days to secure all of this field; half of the grain will, very likely, be over-ripe, and shell out more or less; but, supposing a day or two of rainy weather intervene (by no means a rare occurrence)—by how much will the loss be augmented?

Again, we have made no calculations for the loss of days that not only the wheat or other grain about to be harvested is exposed to, or actually lost; but other crops suffer, either by being ripe for the harvest or for want of cultivation. We think this will illustrate, in a measure, the value of improved machinery on the farm.

What we hope to accomplish by these remarks is, not so much to wake up some of our farmers at the North and West, as those of the South. Supposing, that in the cultivation of cotton, sugar or corn, at the South, a man should start out into the field with a good two-horse riding cultivator, having a good, large, white umbrella spread over his head, and a good team of mules hitched before—could he not labor under Southern skies? Why, he could do a good day's work by laboring until about ten in the forenoon, and from three to about six o'clock in the afternoon! As an instance of the revolution which superior farm machinery is likely to work, we give the following authentic incident: There is in Louisiana, a native grass, often growing to the height of thirty inches, which is death to crops and very hard to kill. A planter put in a rolling-coulter Deere plow, completely inverting the sod, and turning the grass so clean and deep that it could never see daylight. The fame of this plowing so spread, that planters came twenty-five miles just to see this plow work.

BEEES KILLED BY HORNETS.—In some districts the honey bee was entirely destroyed by hornets. One writer says he lost eight stands last season.

Wools and Woolens. The Cincinnati Exposition.

In the *Rural World*, page 210, will be found an article setting forth the fact, that the Wool-growers and the Manufacturers of the Northwest have unitedly agreed upon holding an exhibition of wools and woolens at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 3-7, 1869. The State of Missouri has been honored by having its Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture placed on the Exposition Committee on Wools.

It would be needless for me at this time to dwell much upon the oft-repeated sentiment that, "in union there is strength." This has been aptly illustrated by the father showing to his sons the ease with which a single rod could be broken, and the difficulty in breaking a bundle of rods. Wool-growers should unite with the manufacturers, because their interests are, in some respects, identical.

People easily moved by any cry of panic, will change from dairy to sheep and from sheep to swine, and so on, and lose by every turn; while those in either business, who pursue the even tenor of their way, will make increase in a series of years. There has not for years been a better time than the present to engage in wool growing. Tens of thousands of sheep have been sold and slaughtered for a nominal price only, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by men who are driven "by every wind that blows;" while those who have held on to their flocks, find that sheep raising and wool growing pays—no stock pays better.

One other fact we may be allowed to state in this connection. American wool growers produce about three million dollars' worth of long, fine combing wool, while we import about eight million dollars' worth of the same class of wool from other countries. The question arises: If there is such a demand for Zephyr, Worsted and Delaine wools, why not raise these? There are as yet but few Western flock-masters who are well enough fixed, with shepherds, sheds, pastures, &c., &c., to go largely into the Spanish Merinos; because these need a great deal of care and shelter, even from summer showers. But we did not, at this time, intend to discuss the merits of any particular breed of sheep. Our aim is to stir up those that are engaged, either in the production of wool or the manufacture of woolens, to the fact that it is very important for themselves, for the country and the State—that Missouri be fairly represented in the proposed exhibition; and we do sincerely hope that all, who are thus engaged, will notify the undersigned, at their earliest convenience, of their intention not only to attend the exhibition, but also to exhibit the products of their flocks and factories. CHAS. W. MURTFELDT,

Cor. Sec. State Board of Agr.

Our Exchanges will confer a great favor, by calling attention to the above, or giving it a place entire.

FARMERS AS FLOUR DEALERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers have no right to have their grain manufactured into flour, and then sell the flour in any manner without paying a license to the Government. And if they do, they are liable to the penalties provided by law.

HOGS RUNNING AT LARGE.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: It seems that your correspondent, "Buckeye," believes it to be a matter of much importance to the farmer, whether or not hogs shall be permitted to run at large, or if their owners shall be compelled by law to take the responsibility and trouble of keeping them on their own premises.

This spring I expect to make 720 rods of fence—and make every rod of it hog-tight. For what purpose? Just to allow my neighbors to enjoy the luxury of turning their hogs out to roam at large. Now, suppose the increased expense of fencing against hogs to be thirty cents per rod (and I believe this to be a moderate estimate)—it appears that the privilege aforementioned costs me upwards of two hundred dollars—what am I profited by it? What profit does any body derive from it? It is easy enough to tell how and why it is costly; but tell me where and what is the profit of this expensive operation of allowing hogs to run at large? I'll tell you a fact: I positively would not give two hundred dollars for all the swine now, or any time within a year past, running about through the woods, and fields and gardens, within two miles of my farm. And, just to allow these miserable, slab-sided nuisances (which when fattened the best they are capable of, attain a weight of 150 to 200 pounds,) this privilege—I must pay a sum larger than the amount of their entire value. What a just; what a beautiful arrangement! by which a man can raise a few worthless shoats at so much expense to himself and his neighbors. I say with "Buckeye:" by all means "let proper steps be taken to bring this matter before the Legislature and have laws for Missouri similar to those of Illinois." B., Leesville, Mo.

How Good Stock Pays.

A correspondent of the *Dixie Farmer* says: I will give a recent occurrence or two, that has dollars and cents in it. A Kentucky breeder recently offered a live proposition to a neighbor of mine, \$35 per head for all the calves on his place from weaning to twenty months old—he declined the offer—on the adjoining farms he could have bought calves of the same age at from \$2 to \$6 per head. He said he would not drive them to Kentucky if they were presented to him; why? The improved breed of calves could be made to gross 1,700 lbs. at three years old; the others, if ever, at five or six years; one consuming as much grass, requiring the same care as the other. Comment is unnecessary. I sold last fall at the Fair at Murfreesboro, a one-year old filly for \$400, greenbacks—she was thoroughbred—cost me no more to raise her to that age than a mongrel—or a mule—the only additional cost being \$456 paid for her dam. The filly was the first produce. I refused \$250 for her second foal at five months old. I paid \$325 for another mare—sold her two year old and one year old fillies for \$500. I paid \$1,125 for a fine jennet, in foal to a fine jack—sold the colt at two and a half years old for \$2,000. All the well bred pigs I can raise, are in demand at \$10 each, at from two to three months old. All the improved variety of sheep pay—their lambs selling from \$10 to \$25 per head, at weaning time. The improved breeds of poultry pay—what is it that don't pay, if the best of its kind and well cared for? What mongrel stock does pay? If any, I have to find it out.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of March 27th, an article on corn, signed J. S. Now, Mr. J. S., I admire your fifteen-inch bull-tongue; but I can't see how you would feed a very large amount of them premium cattle you speak of (exhibited at the oldest and best agricultural fair on the continent), around one old wagon. It looks to me like starving the weaker animals to death. N. M. S.

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Do our State and County Fairs meet the requirements of the agricultural community? We think not, and shall endeavor to show why they do not. We further contend that the thing is easily remedied. The whole fault is with the managers. Last fall the writer went to the St. Louis fair to learn something of the different varieties of potatoes grown in the vicinity of St. Louis. There were on exhibition a large number of varieties. Among them we noticed Early Goodrich, Harrison, Gleason, Calico, Fluke, Peachblow, Neshannock, and other lots not known by the writer. After trying for two or three hours by enquiring of others, we got for an answer in every case—don't know.

We think every exhibitor should be required to give in writing: first, the name; second, the soil and sub-soil; third, the kind and quantity of manure used, if any; fourth, time of planting; fifth, yield per acre. This much at least is due the public, and in every case, should, by the society's rules, be required before premiums are paid.

The same thing was true of wheat. Two or three sacks had names on—one named wrong at that. We refer to Tapahannock. We wanted for seed some Tapahannock wheat. None was there named as such: consequently no way of knowing by comparison whether it was better or poorer than the samples on exhibition. The same was true of vegetables. What benefit is it to know that A or B gets first premium, if you can't know anything about what it was on, how made, or why given? We think the name of the producer of agricultural products should be on every article; then, if a man wanted seed, he would know who to apply to at once, and not be compelled to go to the office and trouble the officers to hunt up the name by the numbers on the entry cards.

In other departments, the same complaint does not occur. The owners of stock generally keep some one with them; there is no trouble to get any information you want concerning manufactured articles—the owners generally keep you posted. It is only the farmer and fruit raiser's departments that are behind in this respect. We hope that at the next St. Louis fair, exhibitors in these departments will be required to give the names of every article exhibited. The annual reports would be of more value if the articles that received the premiums were named; for example the 7th annual report, that first premiums were awarded on four collections of potatoes—no names to any of them. H.

ASHES FOR MANURE.—Ashes are valuable as manure in some degree, on account of the ingredients which they contain, but without doubt also because of their action upon vegetable matter in the soil. They hasten its decomposition, and set free the elements which go to nourish the plants. Unleached ashes are of course preferable, as containing the most alkali, which is the active principle in their composition; but leached ashes have much value. They form an excellent addition to the compost heap in which muck is used. Any of our readers who have grown by accident a plant by or on the ash pile, have noticed the strong growth and the excessive number of rootlets.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD ROADS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Through your widely circulated journal I beg leave to offer a plan or system for making and keeping the public roads of this State in better condition than they have ever been during the twenty-five years since I have known them. My plan is: For the County Courts to let out the keeping of the roads of each township in good order, to the lowest responsible bidder, for a term of five years, with ample security for the faithful performance of his contract, under the supervision of the road supervisor, and also be liable to presentment by the Grand Jury, on complaint of any citizen living in a township covered by his contract. Under such a system, men would make road-making their special business, with all the needful implements; and work of a permanently useful character would be the result; for it would be his interest and policy to perform the work at the best seasons of the year, and not the worst, as is the practice now. It seems to me, also, that a contractor who had given satisfaction should, at future re-lettings of the same, have a preference bid. I doubt not our road tax would, by such a change, be lessened fully one-half, and continue to decrease for the future. Will not some member of the Legislature take this matter in hand, and thus merit the plaudit of "well done thou good and faithful servant" from thousands who would see and realize its vast importance? SALINE.

EUROPEAN BASKET WILLOW.

A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* says: The soil best adapted to the growth of the European Willow has been generally supposed to be a heavy, wet soil—nearly every plantation which has come within the range of my observation having been set on meadow land—but, from experiments made on a variety of soils, I am satisfied that this is a mistake. To my surprise, I have found them to make a better growth on a warm, rich, sandy loam, where either corn or potatoes would grow luxuriantly. On such soil they sometimes make a growth of ten feet in one season, and will make an average growth of six to eight feet; being very straight and slim, surpassing in quality anything I have ever seen imported. Our hot sun seems exactly adapted to its growth. During our hottest days in July, in a warm soil, they will make a growth of from three to four inches in twenty-four hours, while in a wet day they grow not more than one-half an inch.

To prepare the soil for a plantation, it should be plowed and planted two years with some crop which requires the land to be well cultivated; it should also be made rich enough to produce not less than fifty bushels of Indian corn to the acre.

In transplanting the willows, tops are preferred to roots; twigs about one-half an inch in diameter should be selected and cut from twelve to fifteen inches in length. As early in April as the weather will permit, the land should be well plowed and furrowed three feet apart. In these furrows, the cuttings should be set one foot from each other, not perpendicular, but at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The first year the land should be well cultivated. After this they require but very little attention except harvesting the crop.

The first year's growth should not be cut, but after the second year's growth, sometime between October and March, they should be cut as near the ground as possible. This crop is worth but little except to make cuttings for a new plantation; but after this, a valuable crop may be cut

every year between December and March—February being the best month, if the weather is not too cold and the snow is not too deep. No injury will occur to the roots, if the crop is secured before the warm days in March start the circulation of sap. The canes should be bound in bundles of about fifty pounds each, and set in three or four inches of water. Sometime in May it will be found the bark will peel off very easily; they should then be stripped and sent to market.

During the past six or eight years, there has been a great demand for Basket Willow. It has sold as high as eighteen cents per pound; but at six cents per pound, it yields a profit of not less than fifty dollars per acre. There is a ready sale for all that is grown, and a very large quantity is imported.

LAW AGAINST THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF BULLS AND BOARS.—Our General Assembly, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting the running at large of bulls and boars. We have not as yet learned the penalty or the particular points of the law, further than they are indicated in the heading of this brief article. We very much approve of such a law. None but the best males should ever be used for propagating their species. Enterprising men who go to the expense of procuring fine and high-priced males, for breeding purposes, do not like to be forestalled by some rambling scrub of any kind of domestic animal. We have long ago become accustomed to hire the services of valuable horses; why not also of cattle and swine? Surely every farmer is benefitted, who can avail himself of the use of an extra fine bull or boar.

TEXAS CATTLE BILL.

AN ACT to prevent the introduction into this State, of Texas, Mexican or Indian Cattle, during certain seasons of the year.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. No Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle, shall be driven or otherwise conveyed into any county in this State, between the first day of March and the first day of December in each year, by any person or persons, whatsoever; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any cattle which have been kept the entire previous winter in this State; provided, further, that when such cattle may come across the line of this State loaded upon a railroad car or steamboat, and shall pass through this State without being unloaded, such shall not be construed as prohibited by this act; but the railroad company, or owners of a steamboat, performing such transportation, shall be responsible for all damages which may result from the disease called the Spanish or Texas fever, should the same occur along the line of such transportation; and the existence of such disease, along such route, shall be prima facie evidence that such disease has been communicated by such transportation.

Sec. 2. Whenever complaint shall be made in writing, upon the oath of any one competent to testify, and filed with any justice of the peace in this State, that any person or persons have driven or otherwise conveyed into the county where such justice resides, any Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle, or has under his or their control any such cattle, contrary to the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of such justice of the peace to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person or persons complained of on the information, commanding the officer to whom it is directed, forthwith to arrest the person or persons complained of, and take charge of their cattle, and bring him or them before such justice, or in case of his sickness or absence from home, some other justice of the peace.

Sec. 3. Upon the arrest of the person or persons designated in the warrant, the officer making the arrest shall at the same time take charge of cattle and safely keep them under his control, until otherwise ordered by the justice; it shall be the duty of the justice before whom the defendant is taken, to summon all witnesses that either party may require, and cause the matter charged against the defendant to be enquired into by a jury of six competent men; if the jury find the defendant guilty of violating the first section of this act, they shall assess his fine at twenty

dollars (20) for every head of cattle which he has driven, or caused to be driven, conveyed into or through any county in this State, in violation of the first section of this act; or for such offense he or they may be imprisoned in the county jail, not less than three nor more than twelve months, or may suffer both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 4. If the defendant is found guilty, as in the next preceding section provided, it shall be the duty of the justice to render judgment against the defendant for the fine and costs of the suit, including the costs of taking charge of the cattle and herding them; and the justice of the peace shall forthwith issue an execution on the judgment and deliver the same to the sheriff or any constable of the county, which shall have the same force and effect as executions issued by justices of the peace in civil cases, and shall be governed by the same law, except that, if the officer shall levy upon any cattle, the introduction of which is forbidden by the first section of this act, he shall without delay give public notice of the time and place when and where will be exposed to sale, by setting up at least six advertisements, in six public places in the county where the property is to be sold; such notices shall describe the goods and chattels taken, and shall be put up not less than four nor more than six days before the sale; if any such cattle of the defendant are not sold, it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of them to take them out of the State as near as may be, over the same road on which they came in.

Sec. 5. In case of the defendant taking an appeal from the judgment of the justice, he shall enter into a recognizance to the State of Missouri in at least double the amount of fine and costs with not less than two resident securities, that he will prosecute the suit to a final termination, and pay all fines and costs of such suit; and in case he is granted an appeal, the officer in charge of the cattle shall forthwith take them out of the State, as near as may be over the same road on which they came in.

Sec. 6. In case any officer shall sell any cattle under this act he shall require the purchaser to give bond to the State of Missouri, for at least double the amount paid by him for the cattle, conditional, that he will forthwith take such cattle out of the State, as near as may be on the same road over which they came in.

Sec. 7. All fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the person or persons who may complain of and prosecute the violators of this act.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for any three or more householders to stop any cattle which they may have good reason to believe are passing through any county in this State, in violation of the first section of this act, and detain them until complaint can be made before a justice of the peace.

Sec. 9. If any person or persons shall bring into this State any Texas, Mexican or Indian cattle, in violation of the first section of this act, he or they shall be liable in all cases for all damages sustained on account of disease communicated by said cattle.

Sec. 10. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction over all cases which may arise under this act.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

REMARKS.—We deem the above of sufficient interest to publish entire, so that persons engaged in the traffic of such cattle, and also persons aggrieved, may know how to proceed under the act.

Persons desirous to have a copy of the transactions of the Am. Convention of Cattle Commissioners, held at Springfield, Ill., can have the same by addressing the Cor. Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and remitting 25 cents to prepay postage. Chas. W. Murtfeldt, Cor. Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

MISSOURI RAILROADS.—There are now in operation in Missouri 1,450 miles of railroad. Of the whole, the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad controls 353 miles, and the North Missouri 386, making in all about one-half of all our railroads under the management of two companies. During the past year the North Missouri laid over 200 miles of track and built, with the exception of a few miles, all the road that was laid north of the Missouri river. The road is now open to Bloomfield, Iowa. The Kansas City travel is very heavy, and the quick time and short route afforded, makes this road a strong rival to the Missouri Pacific.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

FROM LINCOLN CO., MO.—Eds. Rural World: We have had mud from New Year's day up to the present, with some very short intervals.

High W. S. W. wind to-day, which is drying up the roads very fast. Wheat is now growing nicely. Early wheat looks well; late not so good, being spewed up badly; the present prospect is favorable for a large crop; this section of country will average from 8 to 10 acres per man, and labor is scarce; so that some wheat will not be saved, if the crop makes itself good as present prospects. Peaches are all killed here.—Apples promise a large crop. Our apple orchards in all this timbered country have been badly bored by the locusts. I am a young hand with an orchard, and I wish to know whether it is best to cut out all these speared limbs for the future growth, health, vigor and beauty of the trees? My opinion is, it will be best to cut. J. C. P., Millwood, April 1st.

Farmers are complaining somewhat in this vicinity of the backwardness of the spring. A number have finished sowing oats, and are about ready to begin preparing their ground for corn. On April 1st, ground froze to the depth of one or two inches. The sun rose April 3d on the earth clad in snow. [Sturgeon, (Mo.) Independent.

FROM HARRISON CO., IOWA.—We have been sowing wheat and oats since March 25th; about half sown now; wheat worth \$1.25; corn 50 cents; oats 50 cts. Large amounts of wheat being put in—old wheat will be all sown. Stock cattle are worth as much as in St. Louis; horses lower. No winter wheat raised in this section.

Will you give us a receipt to cure Big Head, Big Jaw, Stiff Neck; and a disease that prevails here in the latter part of winter among horses; the neck veins swell back of the jaw around one ear a little under the jaw. If it does not choke the horse in 48 hours—breaks and runs white matter. These seem to be peculiarly Western diseases. New comers lose stock by them. I am much pleased with your paper, but would prefer more concerning qualities of hogs, cattle and horses—their propagation and diseases—and less about grapes, &c. I believe Iowa and Nebraska are swindled out of thousands of dollars, yearly, by fruit peddlers, and will be until we get nurseries in our own vicinity. Population increasing fast; land ranges from \$5 to \$10 for prairie, near saw and flour mill, with water. Improved farms from \$15 to \$25 per acre, according to improvements. Homesteads can be had of good land for spring wheat and corn, 8 to 10 miles from timber; but can be fenced with 3 boards or wire, at a cheap rate. Wheat averages about 16 bushels, but many crops run up to 20 and 30 bushels, owing to manner of putting in. The grasshoppers hurt us some last season. Rotation of crops here is, corn and wheat; very little corn is shipped—mostly fed to stock. Blue grass does well on bottoms; clover and Timothy have not succeeded as yet; Hungarian succeeds well, but is not as cheap feed as corn in this section. T. A. D., Modail, April 2.

From Saline County, Mo.

ED. RURAL WORLD: In your issue of the 3d, I see an inquiry for a cure for Gapes in chickens. The best remedy is raw onions, chopped fine, and mixed in the feed.

In the last number for March, appeared a communication from "Florissant Valley," with regard to feeding out corn fodder, &c. J. S. is evidently from the "Far East." Does he suppose that farmers out here have old wagons to cut down to 2½ feet? Maybe he does not know that the "Pukes" always trade off such stock. Would it not do as well to dig a couple of trenches for the wheels to run into? As to hogs sleeping under the wagon, while the cattle are trying to eat the fodder from under a "heavy pole"—it is all humbug. Hogs lying in damp or wet beds, will get the cholera, mange, &c. J. S. must have got all his farm education from books and agricultural colleges, or he would know that all farmers are not wagon makers out here, if they are in "Varmount." Yankees are too ingenious by half—and he had better try a few experiments, before he lets the world know of it.

Some lady wants to know how to make hens lay. Give them plenty of green food; and, if that fails, try the old woman's plan of starving awhile. Fat chickens won't lay. May-be our "Florissant Valley" friend has an invention that will do better. Feed them parched corn, and run them up a hill, will do in some cases. O. L. B., Brownsville.

Kansas has a population of about 400,000. It has six hundred miles of railroad in active operation.—There are published in that State ten daily and fifty weekly newspapers.

A Hedge Fence Man—Reply to "S."

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I noticed in your number of Jan. 16th, an article headed, "An Anti-Hedge Man." I do not know who Mr. S. is. I live in the vicinity of Mayview, and know by long experience that hedging makes decidedly the cheapest and the most durable fence that the prairie farmer can have. In the first place, the farmer who lives seven or eight miles from the timber, every hundred rails delivered on his farm costs him five dollars; the average durability of those rails is, from 7 to 8 years. Our timber is not of a very durable kind. You can calculate what it costs a mile, and then estimate the cost of a mile of hedge plants, and run up the cost of trimming for seven or eight years—and you will find a radical difference in favor of the hedge; then it is a living fence—one that will turn horse, cow, dog or hog, a lifetime, with comparatively little cost.

Mr. S. makes the trimming a considerable item. I make repairing rail fences double the cost of trimming hedges. Mr. S., I think, lives in the timber and wants to dispose of his farm. Pole fences, you know, are a poor substitute for a fence—the most indifferent fence we have. Stock of no kind mind it; and a man with hammer and nails must walk his beat every time the sun rises, and nail up his poles. I would like Mr. S. to give us, for the benefit of the public, an estimate of how long his pole fence will last. I will promise him to give what a mile of hedge plants costs and the cost of cultivating it for the first three years, with an estimate of cost in trimming. C. M. OLIVER.

The Buckeye Hog Tamer.

There is no improvement or invention that I see mentioned in your paper that is calculated to be more useful than the "Buckeye Hog Tamer." I will give my experience with this instrument for the last three years. The snout, or rooter, should be cut when the pig is about six or eight weeks old. It will do them no harm; the cut is soon healed, and it rightly performed a ring is formed that will never grow up, and forever prevent the pig from rooting. The result is, the hogs will not run about so much, will not root the flesh off them, will not root up the clover field, or sloughs, corners of the fences, or yard, or cornfields.

The hogs, certainly in my experience, fatten on less feed, and are smoother. You need no dog to feed them. It saves many an angry word and many a difficulty with neighbors. If I have many to ring, I cut a hole in a board fence, in the shape of a triangle, and stick the snout through it. One holds and another cuts. You can cut them as fast as you can catch them.—And by a little experience you can so cut, that it will not grow up so as to require cutting the second time.—Cor. Western Rural.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Legislature of Michigan, after a protracted discussion, has voted the Michigan Agricultural College \$40,000 for the next two years, and \$30,000 for the erection of dormitory buildings. The one greatest need of the College for some years has been additional accommodations for students. Instead of the eighty-two they have had, two hundred students could have been taught with but a slight increase of cost had there been buildings suited for their accommodation. There was an earnest effort to secure the removal of the College and its union with the State University. The late action of the Legislature probably ends this endeavor. With its most pressing wants supplied for the next two years, we hope the College will be able to make such arrangements as will enable it to dispense with further direct aid from the State, and thus remove one of the common causes of complaint against it.

St. Clair Co., Ills., Farmers' Club

Although St. Clair county has had an agricultural society for many years, and has also a handsome fair grounds, yet many of its citizens have felt the necessity of having more frequent interchange of thought and experience. A call was made for a meeting at Belleville on Saturday, April 3d. We feared that many farmers would feel that they could not spare the time. There were, however, a good many in attendance on Court, which was in session. After a little delay, Mr. Geo. Eisenmeyer, one of the first active movers in the cause called the meeting to order. A temporary chairman and secretary were chosen, and by a unanimous vote it was resolved to form the ST. CLAIR CO. FARMERS' CLUB.

The writer gave a little talk on "Wheat," and all present seemed earnest and in hope of a good time coming. A permanent constitution was adopted. At the next meeting, Saturday April 17, at 10 A.M., the regular officers will be chosen. C. W. Murtfeldt, of the "Rural World," is to give a short address—subject, "Corn."

POOL'S PRAIRIE FARMERS' CLUB.—We had the pleasure of attending the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club, on Pool's Prairie, last Friday night, and were much pleased to find the farmers in that part of the county wide awake in getting the necessary information, in regard to their best interests, as agriculturists. This club has been kept up through the winter, and has been the source of great profit to those who have engaged in it. The subject for discussion on that evening was the Texas Cattle Law, and the details of its execution. The farmers in that vicinity have organized for the efficient execution of the law. These Farmers' Clubs are of great benefit to the people, and we hope to see more of them instituted.—[Newton Co. Tribune.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark, has announced its intention of holding a show at Copenhagen, in connection with its centenary anniversary, from July 6th to 11th inclusive. Prizes will be given for breeding stock—horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry; for fat stock—cattle, sheep and pigs; for machines and implements used in agriculture, husbandry, forest culture, hunting, fishing, horticulture and bee-keeping; for agricultural products—wool, honey and wax, and products connected with fisheries, also manures, cements, tiles, &c.; and for horticultural productions, including flowers, plants, trees, and both raw and preserved fruits. The prizes are open to the competition of agriculturists and others of all nations.

HOW TO CATCH RATS.—Different contrivances have, from time to time, been presented to the public for exterminating rats and other vermin, and each claiming to possess some superiority, which the others have not attained. But, as a general thing, the cost of patent machines places them beyond our poorer population, while many of the wealthy are incredulous, and prefer to employ the old style trap. Now if a drop of oil of Rhodium be poured upon some bait in a common wire spring trap, and the said trap be set in an infested locality, only a short time will elapse before the cage will be found occupied by vermin. Rats and mice possess a great liking for oil, and, when scented, will risk anything to obtain it. I have cleared my cellar of the pests by the above method, and others have tried it with similar success. The oil of Rhodium costs about one cent per drop, but a drop will last several days. Rhodium oil is an extract of a Chinese rose tree, *Convulvus Scoparius*, and the perfume is similar to that of roses. This oil, as well as that of anise and assafetida, is often used to attract fish, insects, and other animals. Scientific American.

The Winona, Minn., Republican says that there are 400,000 bushels of wheat in store in that city, awaiting the opening of navigation.

Minnesota has a law absolutely prohibiting the destruction of quails until the year 1875. The birds were introduced in 1845, and great pains have been taken since to preserve and propagate them, and they are now quite numerous.

The Dairy.

The Devon as a Dairy Cow.

The Devon may be called medium, in the quantity of milk she yields; and, in its quality, superior. The older, or unimproved race, were somewhat noted for the quantity of milk they produced as well as its good quality. A gallon of Devon milk yielded more butter than that of almost any other breed, as it does now, except the Alderney. But the improvers, in the attainment of a finer form, and heavier substance in their animals, perhaps sacrificed somewhat of the quantity of milk for the more liberal development of flesh, well knowing that the flesh and milk could not thrive equally together in the same animal; although, when the milk ceased, the flesh came on with due rapidity under generous feed. Yet, with an eye to breeding her solely for milk, she is well fitted for a dairy cow. Docile in temper, easy in keep, placable in disposition—she is readily managed. Her udder is soft, tidy in shape, with thin, silky hair upon it; clean, taper teats, easily drawn, and every way satisfactory to her keeper.

We have kept thorough-bred Devons thirty-four years—sometimes as high as twenty-five or thirty (not all milch cows) in number. Many of them have been excellent milkers, and some of them extraordinary for their size. We once had two three-year old heifers, with their first calves, which gave, for some three months after calving, on pasture only, with steady milking, an average of eighteen quarts per day; and from cows which we have sold at different times to go to other States, the accounts of their milk have been equally good. It is but fair to say, however, that after we commenced crossing our cows with bulls of later importations, some fifteen years after the commencement of the herd, the large milkers were not so numerous, although the cattle from these crosses were somewhat finer. The bulls we used were apparently bred from stock highly improved, with an effort more to develop their feeding properties than for the dairy. After all, our Devons yielded, on an average, quite as much as any common cows we ever kept, with much less consumption of forage.

With all her alleged deficiencies, the Devon possesses the inherent qualities of a good milker. Her dairy faculties can be bred out of her by neglect of that important item, and with a view to give her an early maturity, and more weight of flesh; but even under that system, she will occasionally persist, as we have known in various instances, in giving a large flow of milk, exceeding many common cows of equal size.—On the whole, from the accumulated accounts we have received from time to time, coupled with our own experience, we pronounce the Devons, as a race, when bred with an eye to the development of the dairy quality, considering the size and consumption of food, good dairy cows, both in the quantity of milk they give, and the butter it yields.—*L. F. Allen.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
Parsnips and Mangel Wurzel.

These roots have been entirely neglected in Missouri, where there is so much good soil adapted to their successful cultivation. Most farmers have been deterred by the necessity of hand weeding. That may be obviated by having the ground plowed and harrowed twice, before the seed is drilled, and the seed steeped in warm water three or four days before put down; this method will put the carrots ahead of the weeds, and enable the cultivator to hoe and plow them. I drilled a few last spring for my horses and milch cows, and have found them superior, as milk-producing food, to anything else for winter feed. The carrots are a

tribute to the horse in winter, when no green or succulent food can be had. The best carrot is, the large Belgian variety; an eighth of an acre of them and Mangel Wurzel afford a large supply for four cows and as many horses. I am putting down one-half acre this spring, for my Essex pigs, as well as milch cows. J. S. Florissant Valley, Mo.

The Apiary.

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.

Should bees be in winter quarters—now is the time to put them out. The best place to set them is in the shade, on the ground.

Remove all absorbing material from the caps, and stop up all the passages from over the bees, to confine the heat, to promote breeding.

Old hives, that need repairing or cleaning, should be attended to at once; to do it, transfer the bees into new hives, and be sure that all of the drone comb is left out.

If a stock is without brood at this time, it is, no doubt, queenless; and should be united with the weakest colony, having a queen, in the apiary; saving the worker comb for future use.

The loss of a queen can easily be discovered, by looking at the bottom board: if eggs or immature bees are found, they have a queen; but, it frequently happens, when a colony is queenless, that fertile workers lay eggs (which produce drones only); if so, it can be ascertained by taking out a piece of the comb from the centre, and, if lengthened worker cells, with oval caps, are found—they contain drone brood and, of course, are queenless; and should be joined with some other colony.

If a little trouble is taken now, the ravages of that pest of the bees—the Moth-Miller—can easily be prevented, by destroying the Moth-worm. It can be found under the edges and in the cracks of the hive. During this and next month, lay pieces of shingle, the hollow side down, where the worms will retreat to spin their cocoons, and can be destroyed two or three times a week; or they will take unto themselves wings and fly away—one escaping, may breed a progeny of thousands by autumn. There is no such thing as a *Moth-proof* hive: the only way to keep Moths out of a hive is, to take them out or else keep the bees out.

For the last week or two, I have been among the bees in this vicinity, and find them to be in a *starving condition*. Bees that are nearly always self-supporting, require but little attention, which they very seldom receive. Now, while bees are breeding is the time they require to be fed (until apple blossoms come out) and the entrance of their hives should be contracted, in order to prevent "robbing."

The best bee-feed is honey, but it is too expensive and troublesome to distribute equally to all the stocks; the next best thing to feed them with, is unbolted rye or buckwheat flour, which, if put near the hives in the sun, the bees will readily gather. If the flour cannot be procured, four ounces of rock or sugar candy, put in the hive, will keep a stock of bees from starving for 8 or 10 days. *L. C. WAITE.*

St. Louis, Mo., April 5th.

COL. COLMAN: When is the best time to drive bees from one hive to another; and how should it be done? I have a few swarms in old log hives, and wish to get them into new hives. *N. M. SMITH, March 28.*

Horse Department.

HORSE GOSSIP.

The organization of the New Laclede Jockey Club was effected on Friday evening, the 9th inst. The Club will be very select in the character of its members, and has agreed to adopt the rules, pretty much, of the Metairie Club, at New Orleans. Applications for membership will be referred to an examining committee, whose endorsement will, in all cases, be necessary to secure the admission of a new member.

At New Orleans, last week, a most successful race meeting was held, and some of the best running made in a long time was had. The St. Louis stable was defeated in the great three-mile heat race, by Capt. Moore's Bayonet, in the wonderful time of 5:31 and 5:32. This is the fastest running that has been done since the war, excepting Norfolk's race with Lodi, in California. Cottrill's colt, by Daniel Boone, won the mile heat stake for three-year olds, beating all the cracks from the upper country. This colt has been raised in the pine forest, on Mobile Bay, and has never tasted a mouthful of grass except the Muskeet of that section. He belongs to the top of the list of young racers, and we understand is named "Pine Top," in honor of the forest where he roamed.

The fine stallion, Hurra, purchased lately in England, by John Reber, Esq., of Lancaster, Ohio, will reach New York in a few days for the beautiful Scioto Valley. It has been the purpose of Mr. R. to improve on Bonnie Scotland, and his aim has been to secure a stouter horse than Scotland, whom he imported ten years ago. He has also purchased an English cart horse that is described as a very fine and showy animal of that breed.

The New Yorkers have been in Kentucky, lately, buying fine trotting stock. Several brood mares were bought at \$1,500 each, and others for the road were secured at from two to three thousand dollars each. Col. Thorne, of Dutchess county, was a large buyer of this stock, and took near \$20,000 worth.

The anxiety to breed to the English blood horse is growing very rapidly in this country, and many bills are hung out for the cold bloods this spring by their owners, headed, "The Fine Thorough-bred Stallion," &c. Many owners of common lunk-heads do this, not knowing what a thorough-bred is; and some have so little knowledge in this matter as to think there are forty different breeds of horses, any one of which is thorough-bred. Unless several bills now out are taken in, the imposters will be recorded in Gossipper's column, of the *Rural World*. There is no meaner thieving than these attempts to steal the name of the Royal Bloods, to garnish up nature's distressingly poor products, and deceive the honestly ignorant of the human kind. *GOSSIPER.*

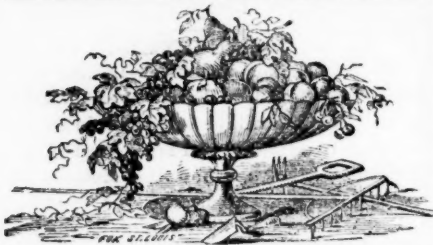
Answers to Correspondents.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Please let me know whether there is any stump extractor powerful enough to draw out green stumps two feet in diameter.

J. E. A., New Offenburg, Mo.

REPLY—We know of no such machine here or elsewhere. If any of our readers do, we hope they will make it known through the "Rural World."

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—In answer to J. C. Allison, a subscriber says: That equal parts of fresh butter and black pepper made in pills, and forced down chickens, with a little water, is a sure remedy for the gapes.



HORTICULTURAL.

On the Cultivation of the Plum.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: I see by the *Rural World* and kindred journals, that the cultivation of the plum is, by some, considered rather a doubtful investment, owing to the almost universal ravages of that little irrepressible "Turk," the Curculio, who seems persistently determined to "fight it out on that line." The plum, of all our summer fruits, seems to suffer most from this modern "Vandal," owing, it is generally believed, to the peculiar thin skin of the plum, so free from the furze that coats the skin of the peach. It is remarkable that a fruit of so much excellence—in these days when canned fruits are in such popular favor, and constant and increasing demand, and at such remunerative prices—should so easily be abandoned to this cunning little tyrant. The natural character of the plum is so nearly allied to the delicious peach, and of such real kingly luxuriance, that its cultivation ought rather to be extended than abandoned.

Whole districts, in France, are said to be devoted to the growing of prunes, forming a very important commercial revenue; and, from what I have seen of the State of Missouri, and from what I can gather from its agricultural reports and other authentic sources—I am constrained to believe that there is a future before it, that shrewd observers will not long overlook. I believe much of the State is eminently adapted to the growing of the plum, and prunes for drying. Perhaps, for the information of some, I may here observe, that writers say that dried prunes are simply plums; but more particularly one variety. And now, in this brief article, we simply propose—

How to Do it—And our judgment is based on an experience of 25 years in the culture of fruit and fruit trees. First, let the planter be sure to secure *thrifty trees*; for no after-culture will compensate for the loss and consequent mortification and vexation of any attempt to recuperate *stunted plum trees*—like a stunted mule, they may grow, but seldom thrive. Next, plant as compactly as admissible—say 16 feet apart, in rows, in the form of a peach orchard, to the extent of one-quarter or half acre at least—as a less quantity of ground occupied than we propose would hardly be a remunerative experiment. At this distance each way, 170 trees would plant an acre. Give the trees good nursing, care and attention, by constant cultivation, until they are ready to bear. I should have said the plat should be adjoining the hog-pen; then run around the patch a suitable enclosure, and turn in the hogs and give them the "freedom of the city," from the time the first blossom is seen until the

fruit is ripening; then turn out the hogs; spread clean straw around the trees for the fruit to be gathered upon; handle it with the greatest care; send immediately to market; pocket the profits, and lie down at night upon your pillow with a clear conscience, thanking Almighty God for so great a blessing as the delicious plum.

Morristown, N. J.

WM. DAY.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

The Missouri Mammoth Blackberry.

In answer to "Anceps" I would say, that but one member of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society reported the Missouri Mammoth tender: the report was not correctly made up. I still insist that it is hardy—at least many degrees hardier than the Lawton or Wilson's Early—not quite so hardy as the Kittatinny this winter; but I thought hardier last. This blackberry has not had a fair test as yet, as to hardiness, outside of the immediate neighborhood in Missouri where it originated. The natural sucker plants sent out last spring, sent up weakly shoots, or those that became weakly: not having sufficient fibrous or feeding roots, they never became fully developed, and were in no condition to withstand the winter. My plants grown from root cuttings, both of Missouri Mammoth and Kittatinny, though on very rich soil and the growth late, have passed the winter in better condition than plants planted out last spring for fruit. On examining my plants of two years (those planted a year ago last spring), I find the Missouri Mammoth and Kittatinny fresh to the tip; Lawton with three-fourths of the bush dead and seasoned; Wilson's Early, half of its spray dead and seasoned; the balance badly discolored. But, "Anceps" will say, "we have read all of this from you before—mere assertions do not prove anything." Well, all the way to settle the matter for doubters is, to wait another year until we all have plants in proper condition to give them a true test; and if they then prove worthless, I think I will lose more money than any one else with this berry—having eight acres planted with it.

Another thing should be borne in mind when planting blackberries: There is no fruit, not even the grape, so impatient in an uncongenial soil and exposure. You may have a patch that is perfection itself—take up the plants and plant them on a different soil and exposure—and ten to one if they do not prove utterly worthless. This peculiarity will, in a great measure, prevent this fruit from ever becoming popular.

Now, as to puffing the Missouri Mammoth into notice: I merely published the sworn testimony of good, creditable witnesses and the assertions of prominent men, who had known it for years. That these were facts, "Anceps" can find out by investigation. No fruit has come before the public with more positive truthful recommendations. But, it is a blackberry—and blackberries are capricious. Two friends of mine, moving into the neighborhood (where it originated) last spring, were requested by me to watch it closely and to report the exact truth. They both report: "I have investigated the Missouri Mammoth blackberry, thoroughly, both by inquiry and in person, and find it to be all you claimed for it in your first circu-

lar." I hope "Anceps," and all others interested, will investigate for themselves, and not buy any plants (of me at least) until they are satisfied it is a good thing—possibly we can all afford to wait another year. D. B. WIER.
Lacon, Ill., April 5th.

Shade Trees for Street Planting.

The best elm for village-streets is the American White, or Weeping Elm, as it is sometimes called. It is easily transplanted, grows fast, reaching in rich lands eighty or ninety feet in height, is long-lived, and increases in beauty as it increases in years. Its majestic trunk, braced below with buttresses, divides into branches above, which support a leafy dome, or bend off in finely diverging lines, until they sweep the ground with their pendant foliage. It is this tree which has given the villages and suburban towns of New England a national reputation for sylvan beauty.

From the Elm we turn to the Maple. This has not the graceful dignity of the Elm, and does not grow as fast, yet it possesses great merit for a roadside tree. The Maple family is numerous, and nearly all its members are quite respectable.

The White or Silver Maple, so called from the silvery color of the under-surface of its leaves, is one of the finest of our native trees. Its branches spread wide and form a broad head, though they do not afford a very dense shade. The chief fault of this tree lies in the loose, spreading habit of its branches without much ramification, which renders them liable to be broken by heavy winds.

The Black Maple, with its leaves of darker green than any other native species, is a noble tree for the park or the highway. It has the merit of coming into leaf a week earlier than the Rock Maple, though it has not quite the symmetry of that saccharine tree.

The Red or Swamp Maple adapts itself to all kinds of soil, and grows fast enough for Young America. Its tufts of scarlet flowers are among the earliest harbingers of spring, and its leaves, of every shade of red in the fall add much to the brilliancy of the rural landscape. It must be said also in favor of this tree that it will grow in low, moist situations, which would be fatal to many other trees.

But this, and even the round-headed Norway Maple must yield the palm to the old-fashioned Rock or Sugar Maple. The latter has almost every excellence to recommend it. It bears removal well, asks only good, mellow earth for its roots to ramble in, grows fast enough, is free from insects, and holds its foliage well from early spring to autumn. Its lower branches should be trimmed up somewhat vigorously, to make it wholly satisfactory for avenues.

Many good things may be said of the White Ash for street planting, though for some reason it has not yet been widely adopted. Its leaves expand late in spring, its limbs are stiff and wanting in gracefulness, and it does not form quite so symmetrical a head as the Rock Maple, being rather flattened at the top. Yet it is a robust, clean, serviceable tree; in summer it presents a mass of loose, pinnated, light-green foliage, and in autumn its brownish-purple tints are such as no respectable village can afford to be without. Gilpin complains justly that the leaf of the European Ash "decays in a dark, muddy, unpleasing tint"—a charge he could not have brought against its American cousin. It is a merit of our native tree that, when once established, the bark of its trunk is so corrugated and tough that no ordinary blow will bruise it.

The Linden (bass-wood) is a popular tree for streets, and deservedly so. It takes kindly to almost any soil, gives a dense shade, and its flowers, in pale, yellow clusters, are quite fragrant. Its head forms a symmetrical pyramid of verdure, in pleasing harmony with the artifi-

cial lines of the street and adjacent buildings. The European species have long been favorites in England and on the continent for planting in streets and public parks. Every traveller speaks of the celebrated street in Berlin, known as *Unter den Linden*, which is planted with double rows of Lindens, and which, when thronged, as it always is in fair weather, presents a scene not soon to be forgotten. Not a few American villages and cities, also, can boast fine avenues of this tree. And yet few trees are perfect; and of this it must be said that the softness of its bark renders it liable to injury; its trunk is subject to attacks of the borer, and its leaves are a favorite delicacy with the canker-worm.—*Hearth and Home*.

NATIVE PLUMS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Why do not nursery-men cultivate some of our own wild fruits?—for example, the plum. In the Western part of Missouri, we have only the "American plum"—but in Eastern Missouri the Chickasaw is common. I can remember, when a boy, gathering plums in Dog prairie and Dardenne prairie, St. Charles county. The species certainly *Chickasaw*. On White's branch, in Dog prairie (near where R. B. Keeble now lives) were, at that time, dense plum thickets, and the fruit the largest and sweetest I ever saw: there must have been at least a half dozen varieties of the species; some much more than an inch in diameter and nearly spherical, very sweet, and with small stones; others elongated and somewhat depressed on one side, with large stem—not very good; others regularly ovate and sweet. It may be that these thickets have all been cut down since; but perhaps a few trees have been preserved. If seeds could be procured from such, I have no doubt they would, by proper culture, grow a variety superior to the "Miner" or the "Goose" plum. G. C. BROADHEAD.

Pleasant Hill, Mo., April 5th.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.] THE CLARK RASPBERRY.

In answer to Joseph Clark's question about the Clark raspberry, page 118, I can say that I fruited it on a small scale last summer, and call it a far better berry than the Philadelphia, and as yet it appears equally hardy and productive. I do not like to speak positively of any fruit on a short acquaintance; but, if it behaves as well this year as last, I shall consider it "the coming berry."

At the recent meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Aurora, several spoke very highly of it, especially of its beauty and flavor. One gentleman stated that it had stood uninjured on his grounds in Northern Illinois three years, without protection, and he was well pleased with it. "Further, deponent saith not." B. N. MCKINSTRY.

Kankakee Co., Ill.

A member of the Oneida Community, writing on the importance of mulching fruit trees and plants of every kind, says, that he mulched a row of the Franconia raspberry and also one of the Philadelphia, side by side. The effect was very marked: While the Franconias which were not mulched were literally scorched, and the leaves crumpled in the sun, the row which received the mulching, carried through nearly double the crop of fruit. The yield of the Philadelphia was also very much increased in quantity and in the size of the berries. The material used for mulching, was old, half-decayed buckwheat straw.

RURAL RAMBLES IN MISSOURI.

There are some points so striking; some facts so important in their bearing on the industrial interests and development of our State—that we will run the risk of repetition to the "old inhabitants," in order to bring out some of these important points—in reference to which there is so much enquiry at present.

While there is no doubt that there are in the columns of the *Rural World*, in original articles, communications and answers to correspondents, valuable collections of facts that serve to point out the capabilities of the State, its industrial channels and inducements, with the value of lands, improvements, stock, &c., that can be gleaned by the careful reader—still, there are some strong points of such value as to justify presenting them more pointedly in detail.

It is a matter of fact, that whilst St. Louis is and will be the great centre of attraction, the grand point of arrival and departure through the Western States—the railroads, West, do not, as a general thing, best illustrate the soil or resources of the State. If we take, for instance, these grand routes of Western travel—the Pacific and South-western Railroads—we find, that after leaving the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, they pass through the most poor, irregular and rocky portions of the State. Picturesque and romantic they are—but, to many, lacking in richness and productiveness. Still, we find many points of the richest character imaginable.

We hesitate not to say that there is more of rich farming and fruit land, pleasing scenery, horticultural advantages, milling, mining and manufacturing privileges combined in this country, than are to be found in an equal area in almost any other portion of the United States.

The corn, wheat, potato, apple, small fruit, grape, timber, mining, manufacturing, dyeing and bleaching grounds on the Meramec, are nowhere to be surpassed, and only need the strong arm of the cultivator, and the "fairy power" of the capitalist to cause it to become at once the garden and the factory of the State. Soon will the sweet singers of our wild woods give place to the grating of the burrs and the hiss of the engine; and bleacheries and dye-works will displace the elm groves and sugar camps that now occupy some of the best acres on its banks.

The Bat caves with their guano deposits, if worked to advantage, would make a perfect commercial centre, laying all the other industrial pursuits out of the question.

The industrial facilities of our three grand rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri and Meramec—the two last being *par excellence* State institutions—are such as to each deserve a separate notice. Turning North-eastward in St. Louis county to that splendid tract of country known as Florissant Valley, "the land of flowers" of the early Spanish settlers (and well does it merit the appellation), we find one of the most fertile spots, perhaps, out of Eden. Its corn, oats, wheat, hemp, potatoes, are most excellent—while for hay and grazing it is unsurpassed. Skirting along the Missouri and Meramec rivers, are the richest bottoms to be found anywhere—there timber and crops are unequalled; while

the "bluffs" that *abut* on these rivers are unequalled for richness of soil or pleasantness of prospect.

These are the choice spots for our orchards and vineyards.

In the central portion of the county, on the line of the State road to Jefferson City, we have a succession of elevated lands of the very finest character for fruits—beautiful, varied, healthful. This forms the grand dividing ridge between the Missouri and Meramec rivers, about equidistant from each, of a bold, rolling, rather broken outline, with numerous embryo villages, and fine healthful, elevated fruit farms and suburban residence sites that promise, within five years, to form an unbroken suburb to St. Louis, extending to Franklin (Pacific city) and Gray's Summit. Here in one outside township alone we find over 150 acres in grapes, and four-times that area in orchards. The beauty and perfection of this central ridge is not at first apparent to the superficial observer.

Running nearly East and West through the county, there is a point some five miles East of the county line, where, if a person stands on the centre of the State Road, in a rain, with his arms extended, the drops of rain from one hand falling through the ravines and channels into "Fox Creek," thence by the Meramec into the Mississippi river in about 30 miles; and, from the other hand through "Wild Horse Creek" into the Missouri, and thence into the Mississippi, will join its brother rain drops at the mouth of the Meramec, having travelled over a hundred miles.

The county is underlaid with coal, limestone, marble, fire-clay, marl, glass-sand, &c., with springs of fresh salt and sulphur water. How often do we travel thousands of miles in search of treasure, and leave "paying lodes" at our own doors.

We shall notice other points hereafter.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.

MARCH, 1869.

Thermometer in open air, in the shade.
7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.
32° 3 48° 4 36° 5 39° 1
Maximum temp. 84° 0, on the 27th.
Minimum " 4° 0, on the 5th and 6th.

Range, 80° 0 degrees.

Wet bulb Thermometer.

7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.
30° 5 40° 5 33° 6 34° 9
Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.
7 A.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. Mean of Month.
29.609 29.554 29.569 29.577
Maximum, 30.038, on the 6th, 7 A. M.
Minimum, 29.097, on the 31st, 9 P. M.

Range, 0.941 inches.

Rain on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 19th, 25th, 28th, 31st.

Snow on the 3d, 11th, 14th, 21st, and 22d.

Total amount of rain and melted snow, 4.21 inches.

Depth of snow, 1½ inches.

	Av. temp.	Snow.	Rain.
March, 1866,	40° 0	0 in.	2.97 in.
March, 1867,	33° 4	4½ "	2.76 "
March, 1868,	50° 2	½ "	8.87 "
March, 1869,	39° 1	1½ "	4.21 "

The mean temperature of Jan. 1869, was, by 3 degrees, warmer than that of March, 1867, and only 2½ degrees colder than that of March, 1869.

Douglas County, Kansas, Horticultural Society.

The meeting of this society was held at the office of Capt. Christian, yesterday. President Ladd in the chair.

Miscellaneous business being called up, Mr. J. H. Thurman asked the question whether inferior stocks did not injure the flavor of the fruit. He had heard it so stated.

Mr. Soule stated that it could make little difference, as all grafting, or nearly so, was done on crab-apple trees, and it made no perceptible difference in the fruit grown from such stocks. Aside from the various varieties, he thought that soil and climate had much more to do with the flavor of the fruit than the stock on which it grew.

Mr. DaLee asked the question whether mulching in summer should be practiced for raspberries while they were in bearing. He had heard it said that it had a tendency to injure them; the sun reflecting on the mulch often scorched the berries.

No opinion was expressed by the society.

Some members thought that it made little or no difference; could not say that they ever noticed such effects produced by mulching, as indicated.

Mr. Harrison mentioned that his apple trees were much affected by winter blight the past winter.

Mr. Soule noticed the same disease on apple trees in his neighborhood, on the south side of the trees.

Mr. Smith stated that it was quite common in Wisconsin, where he came from; that as a preventive for this blight, he found a board set up against the southwest side of the tree had a good effect. He was of the opinion that it is caused by the sudden changes of the weather; that the harm is done principally in the fall and early spring, while the sap is running. It was caused by the sun overheating the sap at that period of the year when it should be dormant.

Mr. Thurman also recommended shading the trees from the effects of the sun.

President Ladd mentioned, incidentally, that he had noticed an article in "Colman's Rural World," on the Missouri Mammoth Blackberry, that did not agree with his experience; that the berry was perfectly hardy with him the past winter; it seemed to do well in this part of the country.

Mr. Soule mentioned that it was perfectly hardy with him, as also the Kittatiny. Both stood the past winter with him without the least protection.

Mr. Soule, from the Committee on Small Fruits, reported that the Clarke, Philadelphia and Miami raspberries are all doing well, and stood the past winter very well. A few of the Philadelphia were nipped about a foot on the top. The Purple Cane is all safe and sound. Strawberries that have been mulched during the winter are all doing finely, with the prospect of plenty of berries this summer.

The regular business was an essay from Mr. Barnes, on "The Cultivation of the Grape," but Mr. Barnes being absent, on motion, he was allowed until the next regular meeting to prepare it.

On motion, the society adjourned until the next regular meeting, April 20th.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It will be seen by our report of the annual meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held yesterday, that Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, its first and only President up to that time, submitted his resignation and retired from the position which he has filled with such rare ability during the past twenty years. This he has attempted to do several times before, but the Society would not accept his resignation. It does so now at his earnest request to be relieved from the duties of the office and because he thinks that a younger and more active man would fill it better. In his farewell address, Mr. Wilder alludes with considerable pride to the history of the Society from the time of its brilliant inauguration, when it was honored with the presence of Webster and Everett, and many other eloquent orators and citizens, to the present time, and to the great influence it has exerted in the interests of agriculture, horticulture and the general industries of the Commonwealth. It is but just to state that very much of its influence in this respect was owing to the untiring devotion and persistent efforts of its very able President, who, on retiring from his office, will take with him not only the best wishes of every member of the Society, but of the many thousands who have shared the pleasure it has provided, that his life and health may long be spared to see the fruits of his labors.

The Society honored Col. Wilder by making him its first Honorary President, and it elected Hon. John S. Eldridge, of Canton, a man of large means, of great executive ability, and a hearty enthusiast in the cause of agriculture, as his successor. Under his administration the Society will fully maintain its present reputation.—[Boston Journal.]

The Vineyard.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
GALLIZED WINE.

This is an important object, in which all are interested. I have seen the day, in Herman, Mo., when very good wine indeed was made from the pure juice of grapes, without the use of a cistern and a barrel of sugar. It is strange that it is almost impossible, at present, to get a drink, or to purchase a quantity of wine, which is not more or less adulterated; but the reason is, that Mr. H—, and several other leading wine manufacturers have discovered a plan of making wine (?) almost without the use of grapes.—Herman has proved its locality to be one of the best for raising grapes and fruits, and in order to keep up its reputation, *Gallized wine*, to such an extent, ought to be done away with. In some seasons, certain grapes will not come to their full maturity, especially the Catawba, when a little assistance of sugar will be of benefit; but, it ought not come up to the point of a drug.—Mixing grapes will do no harm; this is often done in order to give a different flavor and color. If the Legislature of Missouri once gets tired of making use of such an article as *Gallized wine*, I judge they will then pass an act to tax Gallized wine to such an extent that it will enable the pure juice of grapes to prosper, which at present has the Gallized wine to contend with—because this drug can be sold at lower rates and yet realize 80 per cent. profit. It is forced into market by wholesale; besides, large inducements are granted to commission merchants, by whom this Gallized wine is sold at any price which it will bring. The prices paid for good wine, would induce many vineyards to be planted for some time to come, and we need not resort to the manufacture of sugar and watered wines. **FERDINAND METZLER.**

Rhineland, Mo., April 5th.

BEST TIME TO CUT TIMBER.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In answer to "Grape Grower" I would say, that having cut timber at all seasons of the year, and noted the results with an eye to the end proposed, viz: to ascertain its effects upon its durability, or rapid decay—I have, to my entire satisfaction, found a vast difference. For example, you may cut pignut or scaly bark hickory in winter or early spring, and make up into ax-helves, and worms will eat them up; but, cut the same timber, say from the first of July and as long as the bark continues to peel, and they will make good, lasting rails for fences. In proof, I have a windlass and frame for same, over a well on my farm, made of pignut hickory, put there twelve years ago; sound to-day; cut in July, 1856. I give this as a case, using the timber generally thought only fit for fire-wood—the like effect will be experienced upon every description of timber cut as before stated: hence, instead of cutting timber in winter, or as soon as the sap begins to run, it should attain its greatest flow, and have commenced a decrease in circulation by which fermentation is prevented, and yet the pores of the wood are left full; whilst prior to that period and full flow of sap, fermentation sets in and, in turn, produces worms, and the

rapid decay of the timber. Whether this theory accounts for the observed results or not, the facts as before stated remain.

But this will not supply the wants of "Grape Grower" for this spring; yet if he will do as you have advised, with a small addition I shall name, he will do very well this season. Let him get the gas tar and immerse the ends of his posts, and the end immersed *roll in sand*; let it dry; immerse again and roll in the sand—and he will have a post as it were encased in stone, and almost impervious to water. Or, another method—perhaps the best for general use, as farmers cannot always get the gas tar—is the charring reversed ends six inches longer than required to go in the ground—if for vines, sharpen before charring. Best method to char: Dig a pit, as for barbecuing meat, as wide as length desired to be charred; turn frequently, to secure uniformity of depth of char. Timber cut in mid-summer and treated with tar and sand, or charred, will have many years added to its lasting qualities. For press of time in July, farmers may simply cut and bark then, and work up in the following fall with same good results.

Waverly, Lafayette Co., Mo. J. M. D.

THE GRAPE CURE.

This subject has engaged the attention of many of the friends of grape culture, and certainly has a most important bearing upon the health of the community. For the benefit of our readers, we present some of the principal points, condensed, from the *Herald of Health*:

The principal resort of those seeking the complete treatment is, Vevay, on the shores of Lake Leman. By Vevay is meant, not only the city of that name, but all that part of the Northern shore of the lake extending from Vevay to Villeneuve, comprising La Tour de Peily, Clarens, Vernex, Montreux, with the famous Castle of Chillon, Charnex, Chailly, and many other minor places. This region is rich in historical associations, and attractive on account of mild climate and the grandeur of the scenery.

When to Eat the Grapes.—The quantity of grapes to be eaten daily, varies from three to six pounds, according to the age and constitution of the patient and the nature of the malady; frequently, however, the "dose" is increased to eight, ten, and even twelve pounds a day. Some consume the grapes with avidity at first, and soon become satiated; but it is necessary to persevere in spite of surfeit or repugnance.—Others, at the beginning, can scarcely get through with a minimum ration; but the tonic effect on the digestive system, soon enables them to eat the most astonishing quantities. Bodily exercise in the open air, is essential to their perfect digestion and absorption. The daily allowance is usually divided into three portions, the first of which is taken before breakfast; the second before dinner, and the third before supper. Of these portions, the second is much the largest.

The breakfast should be light, consisting of toast or dry bread, with tea, cocoa, chocolate or soup.

The Manner of Eating Grapes.—In the first place, both the skin and seeds ought to be re-

jected. The skin itself forms about one-sixth of the weight of the grape, a proportion which furnishes no small quantity of indigestible matter to be carried on the stomach, when the daily ration of grapes amounts to eight or twelve pounds, to say nothing of the tendency to sour and produce meteorism, as well as the danger arising from purely mechanical constipation. The grape skins are liable to accumulate and indurate in the lower part of the intestines; obstruct the excretory ducts, and cause serious accidents. This is frequently the result with children, who are prone to swallow the whole grape. In the case of diarrhoea, it is advisable for the patient to chew the skins thoroughly, in order to extract the astringent principle (tannin) which they contain.

The duration of the cure varies with the nature and inveteracy of the disease. It continues, on the average, about four weeks, although it is frequently prolonged after the vintage through the entire winter.

The diseases to which this "cure" especially applies, are those that arise from obstructions of the liver, lungs, &c., with the usual sympathetic affections, that would form too long a list to give in detail. Indigestion, dyspepsia, disease of the bowels, dropsy, debility, &c.—are all successfully treated.

The use of meats generally limited; the use of light wines admitted.

The entire series of articles are replete with valuable information, and are worthy of careful perusal.

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guivits, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Davies.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

Accident to our Associate.

WM. MUIR, Esq., one of our Associate Editors, while riding in his buggy near Glencoe, was thrown out—one of the wheels passing over his face and breast, by which he lost two teeth and will probably lose five or six more—a great loss at his time of life. We are very sorry to add that his condition is but little improved. We hope, however, that his internal injuries are not severe, and that we may soon see his genial face in the sanctum. Mr. M. has our heartfelt sympathy.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Tobacco Soap, which may be found in another column. The proprietors of this article claim great virtues for it.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our columns have been so crowded of late, that several communications will have to be deferred until we can find space, and also the requisite time to fully answer others. In the meantime, we invite all to send along crop items, or any matter of general interest.

GOOD BREAD can be made only from good Flour—and the best Flour we have ever used was made at Wm. Freudenau's Banner Mills, 1308 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis. It is selling—best brand—at \$9.50 per barrel. It makes light, white bread, that would make an epicure's mouth water. Orders can be sent to Mr. Freudenau by letter, and the Flour will be shipped by him free of extra charge. Try him.

NEW METHOD OF COPYING LETTERS.—We take pleasure in calling special attention to a new method of copying letters, which we doubt not many of our readers would find a valuable assistance in their correspondence. After writing an entire page (no matter if half an hour in so doing), we place it under the leaf of the copying book—then, by passing the hand over it, an instantaneous impression is obtained. The work is done as easily as one would use an ordinary blotter.

Another article of decided utility is, a FOUNTAIN Pen, with which over a sheet of note paper may be written, with one pen of ink. The material of which they are made, makes them very durable, and they are as smooth a writing pen as we have ever seen.

For full particulars in regard to the above, send your address to Child, Graham & Brown, Polytechnic Institute, St. Louis, who will send you price list, samples, &c., free of cost.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—We take pleasure in watching the growth and progress of our city, and are glad to be able to chronicle many improvements on our old styles of architecture. The engraving shown in Allen & Blackburn's advertisement, which may be seen in another column, represents an elegant double house standing on the south-east corner of Lafayette Park. It was built by Joseph Hodgman, has a fine marble front, French roof covered with sheet slate, and is worth at least \$60,000. Mr. Hodgman has also erected near by two other handsome double dwellings, also French roof. The tops of all three of these houses are covered with Plastic Slate Roofing. Many other of our prominent builders are using this desirable roof on their finest buildings. We may specify the houses of J. S. Thomas, which beautify the western part of our city, on Pine and Locust near Garrison; Woods & Raider, Stone & Stacy, Randolph Bros., and J. Beattie, have used this Roofing, and it is gaining popularity. By combining Sheet Slate and Plastic Slate, we are enabled to build our finest dwellings with French roofs with flat top, thereby securing a durable water-proof and fire-proof roof to the whole building; and, also, which is a great desideratum, being able to obtain from such roof, water pure enough for cooking or drinking. Let all who contemplate building, send to the manufacturers for information.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the generous gift, which the firm of Sempie, Birge & Co. has offered to the farmers of the West. Many of you, without doubt, recollect a similar gift which was made by them last season. We were present on the occasion of the drawing, with other representatives of the press, and can assure our readers that it was conducted in an honorable manner in every respect, and to the perfect satisfaction of all who were present. The prizes were promptly forwarded to the fortunate drawers, and were of sufficient value to be considered a rare streak of fortune.

The house of Sempie, Birge & Co., requires no word of endorsement from us, as they are well known as one of the most extensive and reliable agricultural establishments in the country. Their warehouses contain the largest and most complete stock of agricultural goods we have ever seen.

We sincerely believe our readers should respond to their liberal invitation with name and address, for some one will be greatly benefitted and no one will be the loser. See their advertisement in last week's paper.

TAKE NOTICE.

We send to every subscriber twenty-four seeds of the Improved Alton Nutmeg Melon, provided stamped envelopes are enclosed to us with the address of the party to whom they are to be sent, written upon them—and not otherwise.

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1869.

The week began with much show of genuine spring, the thermometer reaching 67° on Monday, with some distant thunder in the North. March, after all, did go out like a "Peacock's tail," showy and shiny.—As April entered on its work, a very heavy rain fell, producing high and very variable wind and a falling temperature, the thermometer marking 32-45-32-32 in succession, and on Saturday evening touched 31°, a slight snow having fallen in the morning. While the mean of the week is much higher than during the month, it is merely a shade higher than that of the week previous.

Viola cucullata is open and abundant, and the Beveridge Willow is full of bloom and much enjoyed by insects. The "Brood Ticks" are quite common, and moths abundant on the wing. Now is the time to begin entomological studies and explorations.

Mean of the week, 48.42°.

Maximum on the 29th, at 2 P. M., 67°.

Minimum on the 3d, at 9 P. M., 31°.

Range, 36°.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, April 12th, 1869.

Spring, with its reviving influences, is having its effect upon the business of St. Louis and the general markets. Farmers are not expected to market any commodities while they are putting in crops; hence, few of our readers are now very much interested in the report of the grain market, and really do not care whether the market is up or down. Not so with stock dealers; now is the time when stall fed cattle are sent forward, and we are glad to notice that late droves, which have come under our observation, compare favorably with those received during two weeks past. Among these we noticed however one drove that seemed to present more horns than anything else, and the buyer must be sure of large cribs of corn somewhere, or the horns and hides will be all that he will have to put on the market.

One thing more: Chicago just now seems very anxious that St. Louis should leave off meddling with the grain trade, and that Missourians should rather open their mines. Not a bad idea—but for all that, the fact that Chicago seems so very much exercised over St. Louis efforts to claim her legitimate share in the grain business, and to direct the attention of business men and shippers to her superior shipping facilities, is in itself evidence that at no distant day St. Louis will re-claim many of the advantages diverted to Chicago during the war. No city in the Union gained more by the war than Chicago, and nearly all at the expense of St. Louis who, not less loyal, was nevertheless in an unfortunate position, as far as the development of her natural resources were concerned. We quote:

TOBACCO—Demand steady, and for good, new stock somewhat higher rates. Sound lugs, \$4 50@6; common leaf, \$6@7 50; medium do, \$7 50@9; bright colored, \$11 50@14; black wrappers, \$10 50@13.

HEMP—Dull; dressed, nominally \$235@245 per ton; choice undressed, \$160; prime, \$140; low grade, \$115 per ton.

FLOUR—No transactions of note—choice brands only changing hands: XXX to choice, \$7 75@8 25; family brands, \$9 75@10 25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—\$3 10@3 15 for country; \$3 25 for city.

WHEAT—Not much offering; demand better, with an actual advance on choice spring. Common to choice spring, \$1 12@1 20; winter prime, May, \$1 60@1 62; strictly prime, \$1 65@1 67½@1 70; strictly choice white, \$1 90.

CORN—Mixed, 63c; mixed white, 65c; white, 65@67c.

OATS—Mixed and black, 64@65c; white, 66c.

RYE—Prime, \$1 22@1 25.

BARLEY—Iowa spring, \$1 70@1 80; Minnesota, \$2 @2 10.

HAY—Active demand and light receipts; range of market from \$22 50 to \$27 per ton.

HIDES—Dull and lower; Western dry flint, 23½@24c; dry salt, 20c; green salt, 11@11½c.

SEEDS—Flax, \$2 20@2 35; clover, dull and lower, \$9@9 50; Hungarian and millet, \$1 50; orchard grass, \$2 50; Kentucky blue, \$2 75@3; red-top, \$2@2 25; mammoth clover, \$12.

BUTTER—Common, plenty; prime, 34@37c; good demand for choice, 40@45c.

EGGS—16@17c for good fresh.

BEANS—Navy, \$3 25; white very dull, \$2 25.

POTATOES—Seed Neshannock, \$1 75@1 90; Goodrich, \$5 per bbl; Harrison, \$5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—No change to note.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

As indicated in our introductory, the quality of most steers is better than at any time noticed within a month, and there is encouragement in the prices obtained. The best quality of shipping steers are worth \$7 50. Good butchers' stock, \$6 50@7; second rate, the quality most on the market, \$6; stock cattle, \$5 @5 50.

The quality of mutton is poorer than reported for weeks. Good sheep bring from \$3 50 to \$7. No inquiry for hogs and prices unchanged.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED—ILLUSTRATED.—In all the essential points of a good dictionary, in the amplitude and selectness of its vocabulary, in the fullness and perspicacity of its definitions, in its orthoepy and (*cum grano salis*) its orthography, in its new and trustworthy etymologies, in the elaborate, but not too learned treatises, of its introduction, in its carefully prepared and valuable appendices—briefly, in its general accuracy, completeness, and practical utility—the work is one which none who read or write can henceforward afford to dispense with.—Atlantic Monthly.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

CHANGE.

We used to love to hear the winds of winter,
Around us raging wild,
For all our dear ones were shut in so safely,
We stirred the fire and smiled,
And said down in our hearts, "Oh, wild winds howling,
Besiege our dwelling long,
Your breath can touch not one of all our number,
We sit so safe and strong!"

We used to love to see the black night creeping
To put the daylight out,
And filling space with such a rayless darkness,
We could not see without;
For still within we all sat happy, feeling
The light of loving eyes,
And thought how love excludes the night from Heaven,
And felt no doubts arise.

We used to love to hear the rain-drops dripping,
Or see the thick snow fall;
For looking round we saw no faces missing—
One home-roof sheltered all.
Oh, how our souls grow dull and slow of seeing,
All wrapped in earthly clay!
Upon their brows we saw no halo glowing,
Or angels in their way.

But now we're sad when wintry winds are howling,
For new-made graves out there,
And shrink to see the snow or rain-drops falling,
They lie so cold and bare; [darkness,
Oh, Night! our hearts yearn out through all your
And wish to find the Day,
You start so many memories with your silence,—
Oh, drive your gloom away!

Oh, Soul! hast thou forgotten to look upward,
Away from graves of dust?
Where is that glorious hope for the immortal,
Which once was sweet to trust?
Why do ye come like Mary, vainly seeking,
The living with the dead?
Look upward! there's no grief, nor pain, nor crying,
And be ye comforted. Mrs. E. C. P.

THE COMING GIRL.

COL. COLMAN: Will you allow me to say just a few words to M. S. M., and to any other of your lady readers who may have similar views of life and "The Coming Girl." She asserts that she has two daughters, and is not at all anxious to see them married; and should not feel distressed to see them die "Old Maids." It may be possible that she is sincere—but her words are so much at variance with what I consider the legitimate feelings and aspirations of a true mother, that I cannot realize how any woman can think or write thus. During my life I have known a very few persons who really did not wish their children to marry; but, in every instance, this feeling had its root in selfishness. They could not bear to have any other love come between them and their children, and so advised them not to marry. But it seems to me that any mother who studies to understand the true needs of her children, and has a sincere desire for their future happiness, would never advise them to go through life alone—because some women have drunken husbands and the cares of a family. Because clouds sometimes obscure the sun, and it rains and thunders

and lightens and hails, and the sidewalks are drabbed and slippery, and in the roads the mud is deep and disagreeable—shall we say that this world is not fit to live in, and advise people not to have children? Shall we ignore all the beauties and graces of nature and the sweet and efficient blessings of God which are daily showered along our pathway through life? or shall we, like sensible human beings, bear the ills as patiently as we can, and enjoy the blessings with grateful hearts? Any mother, who is an intelligent thinker, and looks with an understanding eye upon the works of God, would see, at a glance, that marriage, or a union of the sexes, is one of the most important designs of the Master-hand, which moulded and fashioned us into objects of wondrous beauty, and endowed us with intellect and love. Every candid person will admit, that the desire for this union of the sexes (companionship, marriage, call it what you will), is the ruling power of every man and woman's life. The shame-faced denial of the youth, and blushing negative of the maiden, are among those little interesting (?) falsehoods which we expect and understand. But, for a mother to assert that she does not wish her daughters to marry, is to avow that she wishes them to thwart the designs of the Almighty in their creation, and to go through life with repining and unsatisfied hearts—for this will assuredly be so—it cannot be otherwise; for a union of the sexes has, in the wisdom of God, been created one of the first laws of animal life—and what God has created all bright and pure and beautiful, shall we, in our ignorance or mock-modesty, assume to be unworthy or naughty?

Again, M. S. M. says that the term, "Old Maid," has ceased to be a reproach. Perhaps so. I am one of Missouri's newly-adopted daughters, and cannot say what the customs are here; but at the East, it is as much a term of reproach as ever—and I think there is wisdom in the fact. An Old Maid is a something out of the natural order of things—showing that somewhere, and by somebody, God's natural law has been transgressed; and perhaps an innocent woman has to bear the penalty of a father's sin or a mother's stupidity. And, just here, let me say, that I must think that any married woman who wishes herself an Old Maid, merely to get rid of the cares of a family, has not sense enough to appreciate the highest and loveliest of God's blessings—a home with little children in it! But the principal point in M. S. M.'s article, to which I wish to apply a negative, is her illogical argument upon the entire subjugation of all the elements of woman's life, to the influence or power of man. Truly she pays woman a high compliment, by saying that the "coming girl" will be just what the "coming boy" makes her—taking it for granted, of course, that woman has no selfhood, no individuality; but is merely man's shadow, following him up and down, through good and evil. That woman is very much influenced by man, and especially the man she loves—I admit, with pleasure, because it is a tribute to the beautiful that is in her; but, that she, under man's influence, is a perfect non-entity—I deny. It is a very easy thing (and is becoming quite fashionable) for women to

cast the blame of all the evil there is in them, upon man's influence and power over them; but, in my estimation, it only shows the silly there is in them; for the strong argument is on the other side of the question. Man, from the cradle to the grave, is most decidedly the being that woman makes him. From the minute embryo, to the perfectly formed babe, she feeds him with her life. Through all his helpless infancy, she carries him in her bosom, feeding him from a fountain rich with her own peculiar love and magnetism. From childhood to youth, the all-swaying influence of his life, is still feminine: Mother, Mother—still. From youth to manhood, the power that aways his soul and tunes his spirit's harp, is the maiden's smile; the maiden's blush and tender word; and, when the sterner years of manhood come, and life's duties, struggles, and reverses, make him, perhaps a tyrant, a brute or a drunkard—if there is any power on earth which still holds and moulds him—it is woman, in some form and condition. And, again, I say that man is just what woman makes him! If his lot falls among women whose lives are beautified by chastity, piety and intelligence—just so sure will his life take an upward tendency, and be unfolded into a noble, aspiring manhood. But if, on the contrary, he herds with low, vicious and uncultured females—he becomes assimilated to their lives. Let me be acquainted with a man for a week, with opportunities for conversation, and I will tell you, to a certainty, what class of females he has been in habits of association with—so sure does woman's influence leave its mark upon man's character. I have often talked with young men of my family and acquaintance upon this subject, and tried to impress upon their minds, the necessity of choosing carefully their female associates; and I shall continue to do so, just because I am perfectly satisfied that the "coming boy" will be just what the "coming girl" makes him. And I hope that neither of them will become fanatical upon the subject of woman's rights nor man's rights—but strive to be good and upright, and beautiful in their lives; and finally marry, and be faithful, intelligent companions. S. H.

Lawyers in Congress.

Out of sixty-six Senators whose occupations are stated in the Congressional directory, forty-five are lawyers, five are merchants, five editors, four farmers or planters, three bankers, two teachers, one a manufacturer and one a railroad owner. But forty-five are lawyers—a preponderance which partly explains the outcry of poor Sprague of Rhode Island. Sprague undoubtedly made a goose of himself; but nevertheless it is a good thing to have in the Senate so great a preponderance of lawyers? The House is not quite as strong in that element; but there are mentioned as lawyers one hundred and nineteen, merchants nineteen, editors sixteen, farmers seven, manufacturers six, railroad men five, bankers five, ministers two, doctors two, painter one and prize fighter one—so that a man has just twice the chance to get to Congress if he is a minister or doctor, that he has if he follows prize fighting as a business! About two-thirds of the members of both Houses whose occupations are known, are lawyers. Is it not partly for this reason that financial matters are so muddled; that the practical and business interests of the country are so little cared for, and that so

much of the time is spent in legislation purely political in its object and character? The business man who goes to Congress, has his occupation and means of support at home, if he fails to get re-elected; but a large share of the lawyers who enter Congress have not property to support them, and abandon their profession, and it is natural that they seek to make politics the business of their lives and also to make it pay. Not a few of the evils which afflict the country grow out of these facts, and yet it would be absurd to under rate the services of the legal profession, or to overlook the fact that many of the most useful members come from that profession. —Missouri Democrat.

Household Poisoning—The Tinning of Saucepans.

In a letter from I. C. Lee, in that valuable journal the *Chemical News*, we find a very clear case of poisoning in the family of the writer. His wife and children were very sick, with many symptoms of poisoning. Being a chemist, he says, I took "one pint of toast water, about one pint of tea (the remains of my own breakfast), and a pint of drinking water; the three fluids mixed, strained; tested carefully, and analyzed—and I may add, was horrified as well as gratified to find an enormous quantity, comparatively speaking, of both copper and lead." In some of the contents of her stomach, which she subsequently vomited, "I found a notable quantity of copper and lead, as well as a remarkable proportion of iron and magnesium phosphate: the iron was derived from the pipes through which the water is supplied, and the cooking utensils; and the magnesium phosphate from toast water.

I found in my house a small tinned pan; the tinning of this vessel yielded, on analysis, over 18 per cent. of lead. Nearly the whole of the tin had disappeared from the sides. Now I submit, that copper, brass and tinned vessels, for the preparation of food, can, and ought to be, discarded. Those made of iron, or iron porcelain-lined, would be uninjurious and excellent substitutes. There are, at present, many victims to disease, the cause of which they are completely ignorant of, but which could be truthfully charged to brass, copper and tin. Doctors are defeated and discouraged; and numbers die annually whose lives might be saved by the disuse of poisonous metals for domestic purposes. If chemists of repute or status would bring this serious subject somewhat prominently before medical men, the latter would not be slow to adopt valuable suggestions; and their instructions to patients, without the aid of law (as in France and Prussia) would compel manufacturers to desist from producing articles for which there would then be no demand or necessity."

These facts commend themselves to every one. How frequently there is "death in the pot" it is hard to know.

France, according to a paper read before the Social Science Convention, consumes a million of tons of meat annually, England a million and a half, and the United States two millions. The capital invested in this country in the meat business is \$100,000,000, two millions of beef cattle, sheep and swine are yearly slaughtered in the city of New York, and their value is \$33,000,000. Of beef cattle alone, 5,000,000 head are annually needed for the United States, worth \$300,000,000. Considering the magnitude of the business, it is surprising with what clockwork regularity it is carried on.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

FOR CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.—This is one of the most troublesome of all complaints, and if allowed to become confirmed, often leads to most serious consequences. It can never be cured by pills or other medicines taken into the stomach. On the contrary, the tendency of these things is inevitably to make it worse. The only permanent cure is a proper system of diet and regimen, of which I shall speak hereafter. But if not cured, all dangerous consequences may be avoided, and immediate relief may be obtained, by using injections. The best instrument for this purpose is the common syringe. For injections, pure water in many cases will answer. Throw up as much as to make the stomach feel a little uncomfortable, and if one injection does not answer, try another, and even a third. But there are many cases in which there is something required to stimulate and relax the system, and for this purpose, nothing is superior to the prescription below. I should not recommend its constant use if it can be avoided. Still, no bad effects need be apprehended from it; for, upon the whole, it has a very soothing and strengthening tendency; it is a very excellent remedy to be used in case of sudden attacks of sickness. The bowels are, in this way, thoroughly emptied in a few minutes. It will tend at first to weaken the system slightly, but this soon passes off; however, to avoid this altogether, the quantity of lobelia and Cayenne may be reduced, as to make it more powerful, they should be increased.

RECIPE.—Take one ounce fine bayberry, one and a half ounce of Cayenne pepper, one-third of an ounce of pulverized lobelia, and one-quarter of an ounce of gum myrrh pulverized; mix them well together. For a common dose, take about two teaspoonfuls, or more as it is needed, in half a pint or so of warm water.

CURE FOR RUN-ROUNDS.—That disease of the finger or toe which is commonly called a run-round, may be easily cured by a remedy so simple, that persons who have not tried it are generally incredulous as to its efficacy. The first symptoms of the complaint are heat, pain, swelling, and redness at the top of the nail. The inflammation, if not checked very soon, goes round the whole of the nail, causing intense pain, accompanied by a gathering of yellow matter, which, as soon as it appears, should be punctured or opened by a needle, not waiting till it has extended its progress, otherwise the finger will become excessively sore, and the nail will eventually come off. All this may be prevented at once; if, as soon as the swelling and inflammation begin, the finger is laid flat on the table, and the nail is scratched all over (first lengthwise and then crosswise) with the sharp point of a pin or scissors, or of a pen-knife, so as to scratch off the whole surface of the nail, leaving it rough and white. This little operation will not give the slightest pain, and we have never known it fail in stopping the progress of the disease; all symptoms of which will disappear by next day. This may be relied on as a positive cure, if done before matter begins to appear, and even then, it will succeed if the yellow part of the gathering be first punctured with a needle.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Young persons, of both sexes, strangers in Saint Louis, will find a hearty welcome at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, North Fifth St., between Olive and Locust.

SMALL FRUITS.

A large stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, &c. on hand, for the supply of our customers. **COLMAN & SANDERS,** 612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Jacksonville, April 8th, 1869.

SWINE.

In consequence of the entire inability of this Institution to answer the orders received for the breed of swine known as the **HOSPITAL BREED**, a number of reliable agriculturists in Morgan County, Ill., have engaged to enter into the propagation of these swine, under pledges to preserve the breed scrupulously pure. The effect of this arrangement will be to widen the area of their production, and thus overcome the risk of extinction to be feared while they are, as at present, confined, in their warranted purity to one locality. From and after this date, therefore, these swine will be known as the **MORGAN COUNTY WHITES**, and may be obtained of parties who will, in due time, make their possession known to the public through the usual advertising channels.

AND. MCFARLAND, M.D., Supt.

To Farmers and Livery Stable

KEEPERS.—Dr. S. A. Weaver's Cerate has been extensively used by livery stable keepers and farmers, and with one accord they say that for many diseases in animals they have never found its equal. On horses, two or three applications will cure the Scratches, Chafes, and Galls, whether by the harness, saddle or otherwise. Wash the wounds clean, and the Cerate freely applied will cure them in a few days. It will cure cracked heels and Cancer in the Tongue, Canker or Sore Mouth, affections of the Skin, falling off of the Hair, &c. Sore Teats and Caked Udder in Cows are soon cured by this Cerate. Sold by medicine dealers generally.

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The Pain Killer is both an internal and external remedy. The Pain Killer should be used at the first manifestation of cold or cough. The Pain Killer—don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use. The Pain Killer is an almost certain cure for Cholera, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skillful physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent—the Pain Killer is considered by the natives as well as by European residents in those climates, a sure remedy. The Pain Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

Owners of Horses read the

following: Cure your own horses and save the farrier's fee! The following is a letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill:

BOWERSVILLE, Harrison Co., O., May, 1860.
Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati: I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it to fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. JOHN R. DEAL.

For Colic, Sprains, Scratches, &c., there is no better Liniment. Try it.

RIPLEY, O., Dec. 9th.

Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have given the Pain Killer to horses for colic, and found it the best remedy I ever tried. It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half a twenty-five cent bottle, put into a pint bottle of warm water and molasses, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

Yours truly, JOHN PORTER, Prop. Ripley Hotel.
The good people of the West should always keep by them a good preparation, and

PAIN KILLER

Is that preparation. Don't be deceived by the many worthless stuffs offered, such as "King of Pain," "Pain Paint," and the like. The Pain Killer is known to be good. The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and dealers in family medicines.

SOLD BY ALL ST. LOUIS Druggists.

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Will all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption read the following, and learn the value of

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As an expectorant it has no equal.

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Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusko county, Ind., says: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

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Nathaniel Harris, M. D., of Middlebury, Vt., says: "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs."

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that it was by the use of your Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying health."

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the remedy to cure all Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure when all others fail. Directions accompany each bottle.

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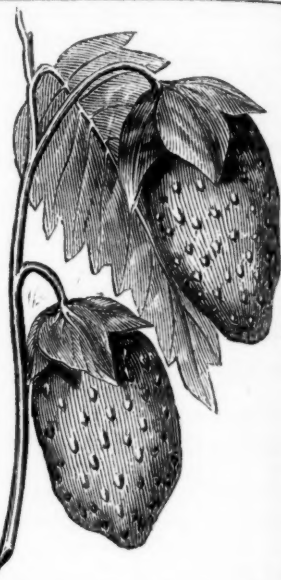
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The single plant, or crown, forms a stool similar to the garlic, the potato, onion, and plants of that nature. While the parent crown is flowering and bearing fruit, new crowns are being formed sending forth new fruit stalks, which in their turn blossom and bear fruit. These stools or crowns often cover a surface of from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. The stools may be readily separated as the roots are nearly tuberous. They may also be propagated by runners, which form stools and bear fruit the same season.

The Fruit.

The plant is bi-sexual, very perfect in its blossoms, and each blossom perfects a berry. The size of the fruit is rather above the average, being neither small nor yet a mammoth. The fruit stalks stand erect, are of a good length, and staunch enough to support its burden of fruit without permitting it to droop into the dirt. The flavor is rich and aromatic in a remarkable degree. The flesh is solid, melting but firm, and as a berry for transportation it has no superior. Its form is an irregular conical; its color a bright scarlet; the calyx parts readily from the fruit; in this respect it is nearly as free as the raspberry.

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It does not bear fruit periodically, or monthly, but continuously. Ripe berries have been picked from a bed on open ground in Michigan, as early as the twenty-eighth day of May, and continuously from that time until the eighth day of November. It would be regarded as very productive if it yielded but one crop (like other plants) during the season; but bearing continuously, it has decided advantages over all known varieties. Soil seems to make but little difference with the plant. The better the soil, the more thrifty the plant, and the more abundant and better the fruit.

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Dec. 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed

Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for

\$1; 13 for \$2; \$35 for \$5; 110 for \$15. All letters

should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,

173 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SEED.

We have a good supply of NANSEMOND, BER-

MUDAS, and BRAZILIAN WHITE. For par-

ticulars, address, WM. STEWART & CO.,

Quincy, Illinois.

WHOEVER

WILL act as Agent, either lady or gentleman, can
earn in an evening a WEB OF SHEETING, SILK DRESS
PATTERN, WATCH, CARPET, SET OF WAVERLY NOV-
ELS, &c., &c., or selection from a great variety of
other articles, as Commissions in our

GREAT SPRING TRADE SALE,

Comprising over 350 different articles. Send for Cat-
alogues. PARKER & CO., 98 and 100 Summer
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To THE WORKING CLASS: I am now prepared to
furnish all classes with constant employment at their
homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare mo-
ments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty
cents to \$5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of
either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as
much as men. Great inducements are offered those
who will devote their whole time to the business;
and, that every person who sees this notice, may send
me their address and test the business for themselves,
I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who
are not well satisfied with the business, I will send \$1
to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particu-
lars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail
for 10 cts. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

The Dollar Sun.

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The cheapest, neatest, and most readable of New
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DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY, at \$6, \$2, and
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Story in every Weekly and Semi-Weekly number. A
valuable present to every subscriber. Send for spec-
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Mothers! Give your Children Sweet Quinine!

Early Rose Potato.

One lb. EARLY ROSE,
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EARLY ROSE, sent by mail, post-
paid, \$3. Best Spring Wheat in
the world; the earliest and most
productive Corn; wonderful yield-
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Barley; Grass Seeds; Fowls; Eggs;
Hogs; the Great Feed Cutter. Send for the EXPER-
IMENTAL FARM JOURNAL—most valuable Mag-
azine issued in this country—only \$1.50 per year.—
Subscribe if you want to make your Farm pay. Ad-
dress, GEO. A. DEITZ, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

\$30000 SALARY. Address, U. S. PIANO CO. N. Y.

\$10 A DAY to Agents selling SILVER'S PATENT

ELASTIC BRUSHES. Horace Greely says: "I

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AGENTS WANTED for the only steel engraving of

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100 Yards of SHEETING,

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ONE DOLLAR SALE,

If all returned. A little extra exertion secures it.

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house in our line of business.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

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For Marking Clothing, &c.

Single, 50c.; 3 for \$1; per doz. \$2.75; per grs. \$28.

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More Convenient than ink.—Am. Agriculturist.

Invaluable to the housekeeper.—Godey's Lady's Book

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WANTED Agents.—"Wonder of the World,"

is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—

Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until

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tribute packages. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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PATENT SPRING

FRUIT CRATE.

Patented August 18, 1868, by Wm. G. Goodale.

This new and valuable invention, which has been
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fruit regions of Missouri and Southern Illinois. Its
advantages consist in enabling the Fruit Grower or
Shipper to transport the most delicate and easily dam-
aged Fruits, with perfect security from injury by
bruising. Fruits packed in these Crates always reach
the market in the best condition, and are

WORTH 20 TO 30 PER CENT. MORE,
(by actual experiment) than such as are shipped in
any other kind of Crate. It is also the most desirable
Crate made, and will last four or five seasons with
good care. Sample Crates, containing 48 qt. boxes,
\$3.50; or 36 qt. boxes, \$3, sent, on application to the
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Louis, Mo.—cash accompanying the order.

For State or County Rights, or material for making
crates, address,
ap10 GOODALE, ALTON & CO.
415 Green St., St. Louis, Mo.

Fruit Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, his well-improved
Fruit Farm, near Iron Mountain R.R., Washington
County, Mo.—6 acres in vineyard, 15 acres orchard,
2 frame houses, etc. etc. Will be sold cheap and on
easy terms. For further particulars, apply to
F. WILL, Hopewell Furnace, Washington Co., Mo.,
or to N. J. Colman, Rural World Office, St. Louis, Mo.
jan30-3m

PRICE REDUCED.

DR. NICAISE STRAWBERRY PLANTS: largest
berry known, weighing over 1 1/2 ounces (9 to the lb.),
prepaid \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100. Original Plants, re-
ceived direct from Frost & Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Soft or Silver Maple, 2 year, 3 to 5 feet, \$4 per

100; \$25 per 1,000.

Concord Vines, 1 year, 1st class, \$5 per 100.

a10-21 J. S. BOYNTON, Stryker, Wms. Cy., Ohio.

JEFF. K. CLARK'S IMPORTED

Percheron Stallion

BISMARCK,

Will make the ensuing season at my stock farm, 4

miles from Hannibal, on the Gravel Road. He is 6

years old; 17 hands high; very dark mottled; draft

power over 5,000 pounds, weight near 1,700. A fast

walker and trotter; splendid action; many of this

breed have trotted their mile in less than 2:35. I will

give \$200 for his best horse colt, and \$200 for his best

mare colt, at the Hannibal fair next year.

Also, for sale,

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT HORN BULL CALVES,

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, ITALIAN BEES, HONEY,

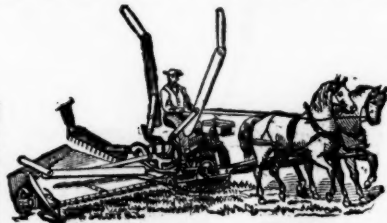
CONCORD WINE of my own vintage, Choice SMALL

FRUITS, &c. A. E. TRABUE,

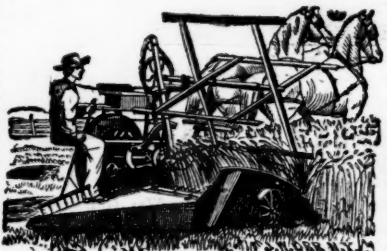
Hannibal, Mo.

THE KIRBY

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.



SELF RAKER!



HAND RAKER!

THE ONLY PERFECT COMBINED MACHINE.

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET BEFORE BUYING.



AND MOWER!

ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

Cheapest in the World!

REPAIRS KEPT BY ALL AGENTS!

FACTORY AT AUBURN, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES AT

St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio;

Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.

Office in St. Louis, at No. 1246 Broadway.

DICK RANSOM, General Agent,

Address "D. M. OSBORNE & CO." at either place.

mar13-3m

CHALLENGE COAL COOKING STOVES!

AND



FOR WOOD

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS

MANUFACTURED IN THE WEST AND

Adapted to the wants of

WESTERN PEOPLE!

They Stand Unequalled

For Economy in Fuel;

For Durability;

For Capacity in

Baking,

Boiling,

Broiling and

Roasting;

For Simplicity in Management;

For Cleanliness in Cooking;

For Beauty of Design;

For Smoothness of Castings and

Elegance of Finish,

and as

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect.

Sold Wholesale and Retail

BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

612 and 614 North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

A few thousand Osage Orange Plants, delivered in St. Louis, at \$4 per single thousand; or \$3.50 per 1000, for two or more thousand. COLMAN & SANDERS, 612 North 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, Singly, or in Pairs, Premium Pure Chester White Pigs, a number of them the progeny of our Gen. Grant Boar, the winner of 1st prize at the late Chester Co. Ag'l Fair. Also the winner of the 1st prize in 3 different States during the past fall. Pigs shipped in pairs warranted not akin. Breeding Sows now ready to serve. Address, W. T. & M. PAINTER, Jan 23-5m] Near West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Sweet Cherries. A large lot of beautiful trees, 4 to 5 feet, on Mahaleb roots, best varieties, at \$3 per doz.; \$20 per 100. D. B. WIER, mar20 Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.



NATIVE FOREST EVERGREENS.

W. W. Smith, Hudson, Wis.

Will furnish the following varieties, boxed and delivered on Steamboat on the St. Croix, in good condition. Season May 25th to June 5th.

Balsam Fir; White and Black Spruce; White Norway and Dwarf Pine, Am. Arbor Vitae and Larch, from 6 to 12 inches, per 1000, \$10; per 5000, \$7.50 per M.; 10,000, \$5 per M.

12 to 18 inches, per 1000, \$12.50; per 5000, \$10 per M.; per 10,000, \$7.50 per M.

18 to 24 inches, \$5 per 100; per 1000, \$25.

Balsam Fir and Dwarf Pine, 2 to 3 feet, for retail trade, per 100, \$10; 3 to four feet, per 100, \$15.

The Dwarf Pine is a second growth on burnt ground—is recommended by the Ohio State Horticultural Society, in "Moore's Rural New Yorker," Jan. 9, '00, page 25. Terms made known on application.

ap3

THE WILSON SHUTTLE

Sewing Machine

For Simplicity, Durability and Beauty, stands without a rival. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS CHEAPER than any other first-class Machine.

Agents Wanted.

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., ap3-3m] 407 and 409 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. M. JORDAN'S NURSERY, Saint Louis, Mo.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROSES, AND A General Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE

Norton's Virginia Cuttings, \$2 per M.

Concord " \$3 "

mar27-4t

Catalogues Free.

FARMS AND TOWN LOTS.

Settlers Wanted. Great Inducements Offered.

The "Louisiana and Missouri River R.R.," having been permanently located to cross the "North Missouri R.R." at the new town of "Benton City," formerly Jefftown, 95 miles from St. Louis, we purpose to sell town lots, farming and fruit lands adjoining for actual improvement, at very low prices. Address,

D. B. MASON, Benton City, Audrain Co., Mo. Or, MASON & GRANT, No. 324 North 3d Street, St. Louis, Mo. mar27-13t



Fairbank's Standard SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

aug15-1y.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

Dec. 26-4m.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

(Established in 1826.)



Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., of which more have been made at this establishment than at all the other foundries in the country combined. Materials used, PURE COPPER AND TIN. All Bells warranted. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free upon application

to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

feb27-15t



Curls! Curls!

SAMPLES

SENT FREE.

A sample of Prof. Robb's Curlique will be sent free to any address. The CURLIQUE will curl the straightest hair on the first application (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful, flowing curls. Address with Stamp, Prof. B. H. Robb, Parkman, feb13-13t

SPRING 1869. Rochester Commercial Nurseries.

(Established, 1830.)

WM. S. LITTLE, PROPRIETOR.

I offer for SPRING SALES A LARGE AND UNBROKEN assortment of Nursery Products of excellent quality. Descriptive Catalogues, 80 pages, 10 cents. The Circular of prices, per dozen, per 100, per 1000, sent to all applicants.

Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters, large and small, address, WM. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y.

FRUIT BOXES.

Cash orders for the HALLOCK, the LOCK, and the OCTAGON Quart Berry Boxes and for Crates; also for Peach, Grape or Vegetable Boxes, will be promptly filled by C. COLBY & CO., Manufacturers, South Pass (Cobden), Illinois.

feb13-13t

Fire Extinguisher, Plant Syringe, WINDOW WASHER and GARDEN ENGINE, for \$5. Unequalled for applying liquids to destroy insects on plants, vines, fruit trees, garden and field crops. Send stamp for circulars to N. E. P. PUMP CO., Danvers, Mass. mar27-4t

HARRISON SEED POTATOES

For sale by E. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois, at \$2 50 per bushel; \$6 per barrel. ja9-4m

WILLIAM MILLER, JR.,

Importer and Breeder of

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.

feb13-1y

OAKLAND HERD--PURE BRED

Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application. jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

CHOICE SHORT HORNS.

SEND for Catalogue of the herd. Farm and residence adjoining Harristown (Toledo, Wabash and Western R. R.), Macon county, Illinois. May 23-1y. J. H. PICKRELL.

THOROUGH-BRED & TROTTER HORSES

Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle, And South-Down Sheep,

FOR SALE AT

Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky. feb27-1y] A. J. ALEXANDER.

Clover Hill Importing and Breeding Stock Farm.

Half a mile south of GLENDALE Station, P. R. R.

Gold Dust and Black Hawk Horses,

Thorough-bred Durham, Ayrshire & Jersey Cattle,

CHESTER WHITE & SUFFOLK PIGS

CASHMERE OR ANGORA GOATS,

And fancy Poultry of all kinds, for sale.

THE ROADSTER STALLIONS, Golden Rose Gold Dust, Lefty Gold Dust, and Flying Cloud Jr. will make season of 1869 at the above Farm.

For circulars, or information, call at Farm, or address,

L. W. H. WRIGHT, 614 North Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo. mar20-13t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

How to Make the Farm Pay

How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, etc. 750 pages. 140 illustrations. Agents' Commissions \$100 to \$200 per Month, according to ability and energy. Send for a Circular to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. jan23-3m.

CRESYLIC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS:

Cresylic Plant Protector,

For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects. In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds.

Cresylic Sheep Dip:

A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

Cresylic Ointment

Destroys screw worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for galls and sores.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap

Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc.

Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap

Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc.

Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap

Cures salt rheum and similar diseases.

Cresylic Laundry Soap,

For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc.

Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc.

Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo. jan30-6m

Tree Seedlings & General Nursery

Stock of all kinds. Young, healthy trees and plants for shipping long distances. Cheap! Send for Price List to the Lacon Nurseries and Fruit Farm. mar20 D. B. WIER, Proprietor, Lacon, Ills.

The American Movable-Comb Side Opening

BEE-HIVE!

For sale by L. C. WAITE, 809 North 6th St., Saint Louis, Mo. Single, \$4.50; six for \$25. Material cut for six hives, \$15. King's Bee-keeper's Text Book, 40 cts. BEES for sale. ap10-2t

Young Trees Cheap for Shipping.

Standard Pear, \$35 per 100; Dwarf Pear, \$25 per 100; Cherry, standard and dwarf, \$20 per 100; Plum, \$35 per 100; Dwarf Apple, \$20 per 100; Standard Apple, \$10 per 100. All extra strong, 1 year from bud. Apple, 2 year old, \$15 per 100. Stark Apple, 1 year, same. Address, D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Illinois. mar20

\$500,000 REWARD

In Beautiful Presents have been paid our Agents in all parts of the Union, and we would say to the Ladies that for ONE DOLLAR we are selling Silks, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Furniture, Diamond Watches, Pianos, Cabinet Organs, &c., &c. Presents worth \$2 to \$500 sent free of charge to Agents sending Clubs of ten and upwards.

Circulars sent free to any address.

N. B. Shun all houses in this line with flaming advertisements, as they deceive you with long schedules and promises, which they have not the power or will to fulfil.

Yours, very truly,

WYETH & CO., P. O. Box 2931.

Oct17-6mos. 42 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

1,000 Barrels SEED POTATOES.

Early Rose, \$1 per pound; three pounds, \$2.

Early Goodrich and Harrison potatoes, \$2 per bushel; \$5 per barrel. Warranted pure and true to name. Send for catalogue. J. K. HUDSON,

Box 108, Kansas City, Mo. feb27 tap17

GRAPE VINES.

Herbmont (Layers), Norton's Virginia (Layers), Concord, Hartford Prolific, and other leading varieties, at very low rates by the hundred or thousand. Also, DAHLIAS, GREENHOUSE and other BEDDING Plants, Roses, Gladiolus, &c. Catalogues free to all applicants. Address, HENRY MICHEL, 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo. feb13tf

Blackberries. Warranted hardy

and productive. Kittatinny and Missouri Mammoth; Also Wilson's Early for the South. RASPBERRIES—Philadelphia and Clarke. Also, all the older standard varieties at greatly reduced prices, at the Lacon Nurseries and Fruit Farm. D. B. WIER, Proprietor, Lacon, Ills. mar20

FLOWER SEEDS.

My Catalogues of Choice FLOWER SEEDS and SPRING BULBS,

Are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants.

Address, HENRY MICHEL, feb13tf 207 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HARTFORD HAMBLETONIAN

WILL MAKE THE ENSUING SEASON (BEGINNING April 10th and ending July 1st, 1869), at the Mound City Track. The number of mares will be limited—consequently those wishing to secure the use of this high-bred Hambletonian stallion should apply early to the undersigned, or address Post-Office Box 2484, St. Louis.

Call or send as above for pedigree, description, photograph of horse and terms. mar27-8t. JOHN DILLE, Groom.

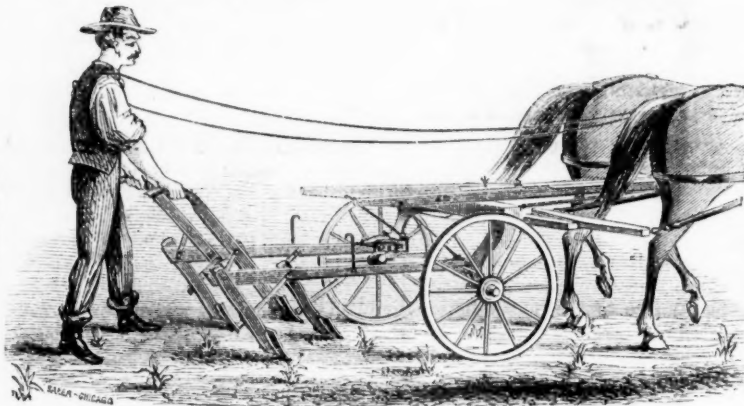
THE EXCELSIOR POTATO.—The great fault of most of Mr. Goodrich's potatoes is, want of quality for table use. I introduce

THE EXCELSIOR

a seedling from the "State of Maine," that originated in 1861, as A POTATO OF THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY FOR THE TABLE, and not only so when first dug, but throughout the year, until potatoes come again. To assure the public in this matter, I HEREBY OFFER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR ANY SEEDLING, ORIGINATED WITHIN TEN YEARS, THAT, AFTER A TRIAL OF TWO SEASONS, SHALL EXCEL THE EXCELSIOR as a table potato. In my catalogue will be found letters from twelve persons who have grown and eaten the Excelsior, treating of its quality, productiveness, and comparative earliness. Circulars gratis to all. A limited quantity has been put in my hands for sale, at \$1 for one pound; \$4 for four pounds. I am not ALLOWED TO SELL LARGER LOTS. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass: ap3-4t

ART OF LOVE—This book shows how to gain the affections of the opposite sex. Any man or woman can thus win the one they love. For sale by all new dealers, or sent by mail for 25 cents; 3 for 50 cts.; 7 for \$1; or \$10 per 100. ap3-13t] TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

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EARLY.



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FREE OF POSTAGE.

DEERE'S WALKING CULTIVATOR.

Over 2,000 sold and in use last season.

Its economy over a Double Shovel Plow is conceded by all.

As a Corn Cultivator, cannot be excelled. The most perfect machine for putting in small grain.

Our HAWKEYE SULKY CULTIVATOR

Has been GREATLY IMPROVED this season, and has been brought to such perfection that it is everywhere regarded as the ONLY RELIABLE and VERY BEST Sulky Cultivator extant.

Send for Circulars, Hawkeye Sulky Cultivator, or Deere's Walking Cultivator.

Our General Catalogue of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
mailed, free of postage,
to all applicants



1869. Wm. H. LYMAN'S 1869.
Illustrated Floral Guide and Catalogue of SEEDS and PLANTS, is now published, containing descriptions of over 1,600 varieties of Flower Seeds and Plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates; one of which will be the celebrated

"Mrs. POLLOCK" Geranium;
colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others, on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost. I am also introducing to the Public my new Tomato, the LYMAN MAMMOTH CLUSTER, Dr. D. Rice, says: "Everybody should have it." For Illustrated Circular, containing description, recommendations, &c. Address Wm. H. LYMAN, Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Leverett, Mass. Jan. 21 Myl

DAVISON'S THORNLESS BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

This well-approved and delicious Black Cap Raspberry, originated in the village of Gowanda, N. Y., and has been in cultivation 9 years. It has, every year, borne large and abundant crops. Although in some respects like the Doolittle, it is in every way superior; and it is THORNLESS, and very desirable on that account.

Single plant by mail and prepaid, 25 cents.	
12 plants " " "	\$2.00
50 " " " "	\$7.00
100 " by express, " "	\$12.00
500 " " " "	\$40.00
1000 " " " "	\$75.00

For Sale by COLMAN & SANDERS,
612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Koenig & Co.,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,
No. 207 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

We have the following varieties:
BERMUDA (new), large and early; a very fine eating potato, and the most profitable for early marketing.

BRAZILIAN (new), a large, white potato, and very productive.

RED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND Sweet Potatoes.

We are in receipt of Fresh Supplies every morning, and will fill all orders at the lowest market rates. Send in your orders early. WM. KOENIG & CO., Western Agr. Depot and Seed Store, 207 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo. ap10tf

Osage Orange SEED.

We call the attention of Farmers and Nurserymen generally, to the fact, that we are just in receipt of our supply of

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

Received within the last few days
DIRECT FROM TEXAS.

We recommend it as PURE and GENUINE. We offer it at a price that will defy competition. Any information will be willingly given by addressing,
BARNUM & BRO.,

Nos. 14 and 16 North 2d Street, St. Louis, Mo. feb27-St

AGENTS WANTED—To whom we will pay a liberal salary to solicit subscriptions for THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET AND LITERARY MAGAZINE—the finest publication in the West. For particulars, address Cowan & Protzman, 161 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. mar20tf

EARLY YORK POTATOES.

We believe this to be one of the best varieties of early potatoes in cultivation. And it has this advantage, it has been thoroughly tested in the West, and has been found to succeed admirably. Jonathan Peirce, late farm superintendent of the Illinois Industrial University, has had the Early York and most of the newer varieties of early potatoes in cultivation, and says he finds none to surpass the Early York.

We will furnish the Early York, and deliver to any express office, in sacks, at \$2.50 per bushel, or \$1.50 per half bushel, or \$1 per peck.

COLMAN & SANDERS.

612 N. 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING EIGHTY ACRES.

This farm is situated in Jefferson Co., Mo., near the State road leading from St. Louis to Hillsboro, and is three miles from Horine and Bailey's stations, I.M. R.R. The road to the former is excellent—distance from St. Louis, 30 miles. There are 30 acres cleared and under a new and first-rate fence; also, a pasture field of 8 acres, inclosing one of the purest and finest springs in the county. There are about 45 acres of first-rate tillable land—the remainder is well timbered; also has plenty of excellent stone. There is a new frame dwelling on the place finished complete, 32x26; a small frame barn, large enough to stable 4 horses, with loft for hay; also, a frame stable adjoining, 12x24. There is also a comfortable log cabin, that would answer for a tenant. There is a vineyard of 1,800 vines 2 and 4 years old; 1,000 of them old enough to bear a full crop, and are not surpassed by any in this section; the remaining 800 will come into bearing next year—all thrifty and in good order. One acre of Wilson's Albany strawberries, planted with care, the land deeply and thoroughly grubbed. A nursery of peach trees 1 year old from bud, about 2,000 in all—600 of them will be planted on the place as soon as the ground permits—the remainder will go with the place, if sold soon. About a dozen apple trees that bear abundantly of common fruit, and about 4 acres in clover. A school house; and small church within 1/2 of a mile of the place, where service is held regularly. Society in this vicinity excellent—an enterprising young fruit grower on the farm adjoining, and many good families near by. As regards health, nothing better could be desired. During almost three years' residence, not one of my family of 7 persons have seen an hour's sickness. I am now preparing a bed for sweet potatoes, calculated to supply plants for 3 acres of ground, and in addition to planting peach trees, about 200 grape vines of a choice variety will be planted, also 50 apple trees and some four acres more put in clover. This will be done at no additional cost to the purchaser, if sold soon. Terms, \$3,600, as follows: Cash, \$1,000; and the balance in four equal annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Address, JOHN LYNES, Hanover, I.M.R.R. Mo. mar27

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